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[SIXPENCE.

THE IRISH REBELLION.

It is seldom indeed in the history of any free country, that such measures as have been resorted to by the British Government, within the last few days, for the suppression, or rather the prevention, of rebellion in Ireland, have been received with unanimous approval from men of all parties. With unexampled rapidity, a law has been introduced and carried through all its stages, the object of which is to suspend the commonest rights of a free country; yet, so deep was the conviction in the breasts of all who had a voice in the matter, that present severity towards the guilty was the truest mercy for them, as well as for the people whom they mislead, that no opposition worthy of the name was excited to the propositions of the Minister. The suspension of Irish freedom was voted by acclamation—not because the British Government, Legislature, or any individual of the many who formed the overwhelming majority, nourished any design or any thought hostile to the liberty of Irishmen, or any other section of the people; but because the Government and the Legislature, supported by the common sense of the people of all grades of society, felt and knew that not to suspend Irish liberty for the present was to endanger it for the future, at the cost, moreover, of a fearful sacrifice of human life. Months ago a tribute, as just as it was unexpected, was rendered to the clemency of the British Government, and to the real freedom of the Irish people, by the organs of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, which stated that, not even amid the license engendered in France by a successful revolution, could such pro-

ceedings have been tolerated as those of the Irish deputation to M. de Lamartine. The calm, forbearing, dignity of the Executive, which elicited this praise, has been maintained amid many provocations, until further delay on the part of the Government would have been a cruel tampering with the lives of perhaps thousands and tens of thousands of unoffending or deluded people. Then only, at the last moment, the British Government determined to act. It has been, and will be, supported in its determination by the moral force of the whole Empire.

So grave a measure as the virtual suspension of all constitutional freedom in Ireland was not to be resorted to without a justification sufficient not alone for Englishmen and Irishmen, but for all Europe—not alone for the present, but for all future time—not alone for the contemporary press, but for the unborn writers of impartial history. That justification has been found in the circumstances of this Irish rebellion; and even those who most vehemently condemn the sins of omission and commission of the Russell Administration, cease their condemnation, and unite with its friends in support of the policy it has been so reluctantly compelled to follow in Ireland. Upon the heads of the vain and ferocious men who have misled the Irish people, must the odium rest of this suspension of liberty. It is not the least remarkable characteristic of the power put forth upon this occasion, that it has been exerted, not to destroy, but to save—not to uphold English rule in Ireland, because there is no peculiarly English rule in that portion of the country—but to save Ireland itself from anarchy and bloodshed, and the unspeakable

horrors of a war of peasants for the possession of the soil. Such a war would be even more terrible than that which raged but a few weeks ago in the streets of Paris; and the Irish, if left to fight it out without the intervention of a single Saxon, would soon have reason to implore as the greatest of boons that union with and support of Great Britain which their blatant "felons" now so zealously, mischievously, and stupidly repudiate.

We know of nothing in history more deplorable and disgraceful, more painful and disheartening, than the conduct of the physical force agitators in Ireland since their first split with the late Daniel O'Connell. Self-glorification at the expense of the pockets of the people may have been the fault of that great leader; but he never indulged in self-glorification at the hazard of their blood. The O'Briens, the Meaghers, the Mitchells, and all the raving democrats who before the death of O'Connell began to dispute the palm of popular sovereignty with him, and who since his death have caused his real services to the Irish people to be forgotten in the hubbub of their noisy declamation, have manifested on every occasion such a brutality of feeling—such a disregard for truth—such a scorn for justice—such a contempt for common sense, in their appeals to Irish passion and ignorance against not only the unoffending English Government, but against that generous and maligned people that paid so many millions of money which they could not well spare, to relieve their Irish brethren from the miseries of starvation, that the contempt which we might feel towards them as agitators, gives place to disgust and indignation towards them as



men. We all know that Ireland is unhappy. We all feel that Great Britain has, at the cost of much treasure, endeavoured to relieve its wretchedness. We are all aware that much remains to be done, and must be done before Ireland can be what she might be; but we are all aware at the same time, that if Ireland is so wretched and degraded in comparison with England and Scotland, the fault must be, to some extent, in the Irish themselves. Every liberty enjoyed by Englishmen and Scotchmen is enjoyed by Irishmen. There was, at one time, a political disability attached to the majority of the people, on account of the religion they professed. It was removed. In all other respects they were upon the same footing as their fellow-citizens in this country; and when that disability was removed, they were, to all intents and purposes, and in every imaginable way, the copartners of Englishmen and Scotchmen in constitutional liberty. If in anything they were not equal, it was in their burdens, for they were relieved from many taxes which press upon the energies of the people in the other two divisions of the Empire. The sum of their grievances, as alleged by the Mitchells and Meaghers, stripped of all verbiage and mystification, seemed to be that a Parliament did not sit in College-green. This was certainly a debatable point, but it was not a point that justified appeals to violence. It was, moreover, a point that argued but little for the intelligence of the Irish. Edinburgh was once the seat of an independent legislation. If the Scotch, like the Irish, had chosen to whine and howl that there was no longer a Parliament in that city, instead of devoting themselves to the pursuits of honest industry, to the development of their resources, and the enjoyment to the full of an equality in every respect with the larger and more important division of the kingdom, it is likely that Scotland would have been as miserable as Ireland now is. But Scotchmen were more wise. They were awake when Irishmen slept. They wrought when Irishmen only grumbled. They improved opportunities whilst Irishmen neglected them. They looked after realities and profited by them, whilst Irishmen dreamed, speculated, groaned, and wept about theories which were of no imaginable consequence either to Irishmen or any one else. Not even Mr. O'Connell, immeasurably superior in honesty (though he had not much of that to spare) and in ability to the conceited firebrands who succeeded him, ever devoted any pains to shew his countrymen the truth, and prove to them, not only that "he who would be free himself must strike the blow," but that he who would be happy must deserve to be so, and that the nation which would prosper must be peaceful, industrious, painstaking, and persevering. He taught them to rely upon others and not upon themselves for aid; while his successors, following up his preaching in that respect, have given them an additional dogma to reflect upon and carry out—that it is proper on the part of a people to accept enormous relief amid enormous misery, and repay the boon with enormous hatred, vituperation, and ingratitude.

The recent proceeding of these men made it the imperative duty of the Government to prevent them from doing the mischief which their words and acts alike pointed at. In mercy to them, and to the people whom they have deluded, they will be kept out of harm's way for a time. Should, after all, a rebellion ensue, all its horrors will be infinitely less than the horrors which would have befallen unhappy Ireland, if her democrats and agitators had by any chance succeeded in their object of freeing Ireland from her partnership with Great Britain—a partnership which to Great Britain is neither very profitable nor very comfortable, but which to Ireland is essential.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

COURT GRANVILLE, ESQ., J. P., OF CALWICH ABBEY, COUNTY STAFFORD.

This gentleman, who died on the 16th inst., was son of the late Bernard d'Eves, Esq., of Hagley and Wellesbourne, and assumed in 1825—on inheriting the estates of his uncle, the Rev. John Granville, of Calwich Abbey—the surname and arms of Granville, as representative of the famed Sir Bevil Granville, the gallant Cavalier commander, who fell, in the arms of victory, at Lansdowne Hill, near Bath.

Mr. Court Granville was born in 1779, and married, in 1803, Maria, daughter of Edward Ferrers, Esq., of Baddesley Clinton, county Warwick, by whom he had issue Bernard (now of Calwich Abbey), three other sons, and three daughters.

Mrs. Delany, the favourite of King George III. and Queen Charlotte, was grand-aunt of the gentleman whose decease we record.

THE DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS BOLINGBROKE.

ISABELLA, Viscountess Bolingbroke, whose death we record, was (at the period of her marriage to the late Lord Bolingbroke) Baroness Hompesch, in Germany, the daughter of an ancient and ennobled family. By her Lordship she had two sons—Ferdinand, born 16th October, 1804; and Charles Robert, who died 21st January, 1844.

STANDISH, VISCOUNT GUILLAMORE.

THE decease of this much-lamented Peer occurred at his seat, Rockbarton, county Limerick. His Lordship was eldest son and heir of the late celebrated Standish O'Grady, for several years Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, who was elevated to the peerage as Viscount Guillamore, in 1831, and died 21st April, 1840. The family whence the noble Lord descended was a scion of the great house of O'Grady, which boasts an equal antiquity and a common descent with that of O'Brien, from the ancient monarchs of Ireland. Its present chief is O'Grady of Kilballyowen. Maternally, Lord Guillamore (whose death we record) sprang from the Wallers of Castletown, an offshoot of the stem of Waller, so famous for having given birth to the poet. In early life his Lordship entered the army, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1827, and was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen in 1842. He married, 16th of December, 1828, Gertrude Jane, daughter of the honourable Berkeley Paget, brother of the Marquis of Anglesey; and leaves by her a large family; his eldest son and heir being Standish, now third Viscount Guillamore, who was born the 8th of July, 1832.

SIR JOSEPH DE COURCY LAFFAN, BART., K.H., M.D., AND LL.D.

This respected gentleman, whose death occurred last week, was third son of Walter Laffan, Esq., of Cashel, grandson maternally of Richard de Courcy, Esq., of the same city, and youngest brother of Robert Laffan, titular Archbishop of Cashel. He was born 8th May, 1787, and, having graduated at Edinburgh, gained such distinction in the medical profession as to be appointed successively Physician to the Forces in the Peninsular War, and Physician in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. In 1828 he received a patent of Baronetcy, and in 1836 was honoured with the insignia of the Guelphic Order. Sir Joseph married, in 1815, Jemima, daughter and co-heir of Paul Pileher, Esq., of Rochester, and became a widower, without issue, in 1839. The title has, consequently, become EXTINCT.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22.—From the Registrar-General's return of the births, deaths, &c. registered in the metropolis and suburbs during the above week, we find the births to have been 1309 in number, of which 695 were males and 614 females. This number is 15 less than that of the preceding week. The deaths registered during the same week were 1096 in number (567 males, and 529 females), this being less than the births by 213, and exceeding the weekly average for the last five summers by 124; they also exceeded those of the preceding week by 166. The excess over the average is principally accounted for under the heads of small-pox, the deaths from this cause being 31, and the average 18; scarlatina, 90, average 37; diarrhoea, 94, average 66; cholera, 21, average 7; typhus, 70, average 40. The cases of cholera mentioned above are principally of English cholera, infantile cholera, and cholera morbus. One case, however, was of Asiatic cholera, namely, that of a woman aged 39, living in Mount-street, Bethnal-green, who died after an illness of sixteen hours' duration.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

With the restoration of peace and order in Paris, and their establishment on a secure basis, under the firm, albeit absolute and military rule of General Cavaignac, the news from across the Channel becomes less interesting and exciting. There is in fact, this week, quite a dearth of stirring incident, such as our advices since the formation of the Republic up to the present time have not failed to present. This state of things augurs well for the future, and we trust it may become permanent.

The Assembly has voted the project of decree respecting the mobilization of 300 battalions of National Guards—respecting which the committee to whom the question had been referred stated in its report that with the Government it believed in the maintenance of peace; but it considered that under existing circumstances France ought to be powerfully armed, in order to maintain intact her share of the influence which so justly belongs to her in Europe. Nevertheless, the committee was of opinion that this force, organized regularly, ought to be employed not only in case France should have to fear a foreign invasion, but likewise on all occasions when it might become necessary to repress anarchy, should it again menace public order and security.

The Commission appointed by the National Assembly to prepare a constitution, assembled on Monday, together with the fifteen delegates chosen by the standing committee of the Assembly. M. Armand Marrast, the President of the Assembly, having attended the meeting, was offered the Presidency of the Commission, but he declined the honour, preferring to retain the functions of reporter. M. de Cormenin consequently continued to fill the President's chair in the Commission.

The proceedings were merely of a formal nature. The President of the Commission simply demanded of each delegate to state the observations he had to make on each article of the project. After which the amendments proposed by the delegates were laid before the members of the Commission.

It was understood that the Commission would forthwith set about preparing their final report.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the Customs duties collected during the month of June last, which only amounted to 5,890,163 francs. They had produced in the corresponding month of 1846, 12,612,579 francs; and in 1847, 11,180,163. The receipts of the customs during the first half of the year 1848 did not exceed 38,150,854 francs, whilst they had amounted in 1846 to 74,676,750; and in 1847 to 65,956,675.

The number of French and foreign vessels that entered the harbours of France during the six months of 1848, ending on the 1st July, was 6395, measuring 881,295 tons, or 3095 vessels and 521,373 tons less than in 1847. The number of vessels of all countries, which sailed from French harbours during the last six months was 5684, measuring 676,363 tons, or 815 vessels and 94,884 tons less than in 1847.

The new loan was said to have caused much dissatisfaction among some of the monied interest in Paris. The holders of Treasury Bonds, and the depositors in the savings banks, who had been compelled to receive Five per Cent, Stock at 80, and Three per Cent. Stock at 55, for their property, complained that they had been sacrificed to the bankers, subscribers to the loan of 1847, who are now to have Five per Cent. Stock at 75; with other advantages.

The Paris Savings Bank was literally besieged on Tuesday with claimants desirous to convert their deposits into Government stock.

The bill for regulating, or rather for the very proper suppression, of the clubs, which engaged the National Assembly on Tuesday and Wednesday last, has been passed.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—M. Marrast, on taking the chair, read an address to the Assembly, in which he stated that the honour it had conferred upon him by calling him to the Presidency, imposed upon him duties too burdensome, if his colleagues did not grant him their co-operation. He then recommended the Assembly to observe that calmness and dignity which were particularly necessary at a moment when it was called upon to deliberate on the constitution so impatiently expected by the country. In conclusion, he passed a glowing eulogium on M. Dornes.

General Cavaignac next ascended the tribune, and announced that he came—in the name of the Government, and, he was sure, with the approbation of the whole Assembly—to propose a decree destined to provide for the family of M. Dornes. As son of a general of brigade, M. Dornes was entitled to a pension of 1000f., and his mother had obtained one of 1400f. General Cavaignac asked the Assembly to increase that pension to 3000f. in favour of his mother, and declare it reversible on the head of his sister, Elvire Dornes.

The Assembly voted the decree by acclamation.

M. Sarrut communicated to the Assembly the result of the electoral operation of Corsica, where M. Louis Napoleon had been elected.

M. Marrast read a letter from M. Louis Napoleon, dated London, July 10, in which he expressed surprise at the electors of Corsica having chosen him for their representative, after he had resigned a post offered to him by three departments. The same reason, however, which had imposed upon him that sacrifice, obliged him again to renounce that honour until the period when his presence in France should not be taken advantage of by the enemies of the Republic to disturb its peace. Those who charged him with ambition would then recognise their error. He concluded by offering his most ardent wishes for the welfare of the Republic.

These sentiments were received with visible approbation throughout the Assembly.

The order of the day on the Loan Bill (175 to 200 millions of francs) was then taken, and the Assembly, after a short discussion, passed the project of decree which M. Goudchaux, the Minister of Finance, had proposed, viz.:—

"Art. 1. The engagements contracted by the subscribers to the last loan of 250 millions of francs not having been acquitted in respect of the last instalments due, that loan is declared null and void, so far as regards the instalments not paid up, and the *rentes* not delivered.

"Art. 2. A credit of 13,131,500. *rentes* Five per Cents, the interest running from the 22nd March, 1848, which shall be negotiated at the price of —, shall be opened in the Ministry of Finance.

"Art. 3. The price of the *rentes* negotiated, as provided in the preceding Article, shall be paid at the following periods:—On the 7th August, 1848, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; 20th September, 10; 20th October, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; 20th November, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; 20th December, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; 20th January, 1849, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; 20th February, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; 20th March, 10; 20th April, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; 20th May, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; 20th June, 5; and 20th July, 5 per cent.

"Art. 4. On the payment of each of those instalments, with the exception of the first, which is to be considered as a deposit to guarantee the payment of the remainder, the subscribers shall receive a coupon of *rentes*, representing, at the price of the negotiation, the amount paid. The coupon belonging to the first instalment of 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. shall only be delivered after the payment of the first instalment.

"Art. 5. The certificates of the two first instalments of the loan of 1847, for 250 millions, forming the deposit or guarantee of 7 francs 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ centimes per 3 francs *rente*, shall, until the 17th of August next, be deemed acceptable for the same amount of 7 francs 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ centimes or 5 francs *rente* in the payment of the first instalment of the new loan. The surplus shall be paid in specie. After the expiration of that delay, the certificates of the former loan shall be considered as null and void.

"Art. 6. A sinking fund of one one-hundredth of the nominal capital of the *rentes* issued in virtue of the present decree shall be included in the attributions of the sinking fund administration.

"Art. 7. The measures to be adopted for the execution of the present decree, particularly as respects the holders of certificates of the new loan who shall not have effected the payment of the instalments as they become due, shall be devised by the Minister of Finance."

The price of 75f. 25c. was then put from the chair, and adopted by an immense majority.

The Assembly afterwards decreed the admission into the Hôtel des Invalides of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Garde Mobile wounded in the insurrection of June, and adjourned at four o'clock.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid mention that on the 18th Inst., M. Sanchez, Physician to the Queen, had been ordered by her Majesty to repair to Seville, to be present at the accouchement of the Duchess de Montpensier. The hopes of the Queen, who was understood to be in an interesting situation, giving an heir to the throne of Spain, have been for the present frustrated. An imprudence of her Majesty (for the despatch enters into no detail) must have occasioned that accident, which, however, had not impaired the health of the Queen. Several medical men, summoned to La Granja, had, on the 20th, left in all haste for that residence. All the intelligence from Navarre and the Basque Provinces described the Carlists as beaten, and dispersed on every point. The insurrection in fact was considered at an end, the young men of the province having abandoned the chiefs who had raised the Montpensier standard in the country.

BELGIUM.

On Saturday last, the seventeenth anniversary of the accession of Leopold I. to the throne of Belgium was commemorated with great solemnity. Last year the Princes alone assisted at the ceremony of the "Te Deum," but on the present occasion the King himself, accompanied by the Queen and their august children, proceeded to the cathedral and attended the service.

The reception of the Royal Family was most respectful. There was no review, owing to the uncertain state of the weather.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.—From the seat of war we learn that the headquarters of the Italian army had been transferred to Manniolo, five miles from Mantua. At the same time the Duke of Savoy proceeded with his division to take up his quarters in Castel Belforte, placing his advanced posts at Castellaro. The Duke of Genoa was expected at Mozzecane on the 17th, so that Mantua will soon be blockaded on all sides.

The Austrians who had entered Ferrara had evacuated that town on learning the approach of Italian troops to that side of the Po. On the 17th General Bava attacked a body of Austrians about 2000 strong, near Governole, and obtained a complete victory. He took a standard, two pieces of cannon, and 500 prisoners. This success is important, as it secures to the army the only passage across the Lower Mincio held by the Austrians, and renders it extremely difficult to attack the Italians in flank on that line. The Piedmontese troops arrived at Venice on the 14th, and were received with loud cheers by the people. They were to take possession of the city in the name of Charles Albert.

On the 13th, a body of 1000 Austrians attacked 800 Tuscans and Lombardians, at about four miles from Rivoli. The engagement was obstinate on both sides: the Duke of Genoa commanded the Italians. The result was not known. Ac-

counts from Roverbella, of the 16th, state that the operations before Mantua and Verona are still in progress, and that the cannon of the Austrians is heard every now and then directed against the works of the besiegers. Thus blockaded on every point, it is impossible that these two cities can be reinforced. Four hundred Austrians who made a sally from Mantua, and advanced as far as Grazie to reconnoitre, were made prisoners. Some slight affairs, the result of which is unknown, came off near Rivoli and Pastrengo. Pictole Vecchio has been burnt by the Austrians.

The Austrians, it is said, are now in possession only of the interior road from Villenepenta to Ronconova by Legnano, four miles from Castellaro.

Charles Albert issued an ordinance on the 11th, decreeing the immediate union of Lombardy and the provinces of Padua, Vicenza, Treviso, and Rovigo, already voted by the people. Lombardy and the aforesaid provinces will form, with the Sardinian States, one single kingdom. A common constituent assembly will be convoked, by universal suffrage, for the discussion of the basis and the form of the new monarchy.

The *Giornale del Lavoro Austrouario* of the 16th states that vessels are now allowed to enter and depart from Trieste without impediment. Trade has not yet resumed its regular course, but symptoms of a revival are already manifest, and even speculative business is recommencing.

FLORENCE.—The accounts from Florence show that the total absence of repressive power on the part of the Government is producing serious disorders in Tuscany, which not only disturb public tranquillity, but even menace property.

ROME.—From Rome the accounts are still unfavourable to the prospect of tranquillity. The *Contemporaneo* of the 15th of July shows that two Governments exist in that capital—a regular *imperium in imperio*—the one recognised and applauded by the Chamber and the people, that of Mamiani and his Ministry; the other, "occult, illegal, and obscure"—in short, the retrograde or ultramontane faction, fomented by the intrigues of the Jesuits. "It is to be hoped," adds the *Contemporaneo*, "that the Mamiani Ministry will triumph over the intrigues which beset its path, for it is the only Government that can save the country from a perilous crisis."

SICILY.—The news of the selection of the Duke of Genoa to fill the throne of Sicily has been confirmed. The following is the official text of the decree of the Sicilian Parliament:—"Art. 1. The Duke of Genoa, second son of the present King of Sardinia, and his posterity, are called to reign in Sicily, according to the constitutional statutes of the 10th July, 1848. Art. 2. He will assume the name and title of Alberto Amedeo I., King of Sicily, in virtue of the constitution of the kingdom. Art. 3. He shall be invited to accept and take the oath required by the 40th article of the statutes. Done and deliberated at Palermo on the 11th July, 1848. (Signed.) The President of the House of Commons, the Marquis de Torrearsa; the President of the House of Peers, the Duke de Serra Falco."

NAPLES.—Advices to the 17th mention that, immediately on the arrival at Naples of the intelligence of the election of the Duke of Genoa as King of Sicily preparations on an extensive scale for the invasion of Sicily were made. Orders were issued to prepare all the steam-frigates and gun-boats in the bay and harbour, and all the commercial steamers were seized, as well as every description of boat capable of carrying arms. The sailors employed in the coasting

POLAND.

Letters dated Cracow, the 18th inst., inform us that the new sentences pronounced against the persons compromised in the insurrection of 1846 have just been published. Karazinski was sentenced to 12 years' hard labour in Siberia, and 1000 lashes of the knout; Fokaszenski to 500; Karzenkowski to 300; and Akord to 200. The three latter and five others, viz. Rembouski, Zaczewski, Giesecki, Czerwinski, and Kowalski, are moreover sentenced to twelve years' hard labour in the mines of Siberia. Karazinski suffered the corporal punishment with great courage. He will soon have recovered. Karzenkowski, a young man, 21 years of age, suffered the most.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Ambassador to the German Parliament at Frankfort has been instructed by the Ministry to enter into diplomatic communications with the German Cabinet as soon as it has been formed by the Regent.

The Commander of the Hungarian forces in the Banat has granted the Servian insurgents another armistice.

PRINCIPALITIES OF THE DANUBE.

Advices to the 1st inst. from Bucharest (Wallachia) mention an attempt at a Russian counter-revolution which had been made. A colonel named Solomon, to whom the Russians promised the Ministry of War, collected a number of soldiers, with whom he attacked the Provisional Government. He was repulsed by the National Guards; whereupon he hastened to the barracks, seized the artillery, and prepared for a siege. Ultimately, however, he fell into the hands of the people, who would have torn him to pieces, but for some young men who conducted him to a dungeon; when interrogated, he confessed that he was the pay of Russia.

Later accounts state that the Russian Consul Kotzebue, of Fockshani, has addressed a threatening letter to the Metropolitan, announcing the march of the Russian troops (100,000 men, it is said) into Wallachia, and strongly dwelling on the misfortunes to which the country would be exposed, unless a stop were at once put to the innovations now going on, and unless Prince Bibescu were recalled to the Government; and it is added that the measures of the Russian Government had so terrified the Provisional Government, that the members, after a vain attempt to raise the peasantry, fled in all directions. Bucharest was tranquil on the 10th, and it was expected that the inhabitants of the country districts would receive the Russians with open arms.

In Wallachia the peasantry look upon them as their liberators, their policy having always been to protect the peasantry against the oppression of the nobility; which may explain the present state of things in the provinces of the Danube.

From Jassy, in Moldavia, we learn that the Russians have pitched their camp before the city, because the cholera rages within it.

UNITED STATES.

By this week's arrival the news from the States is of little interest. The official proclamation of peace with Mexico had been published at Washington. The President, in his message to Congress announcing the ratification, recommends the appropriation of twenty millions to fulfil the treaty stipulations, to be paid in four annual instalments; provision for the appointment of surveyors of the boundary line; for the appointment of a board of commissioners to decide on the claims of United States Citizens against Mexico; the immediate establishment of a territorial government over California and New Mexico, and the extension of laws over the same; the regulation of commerce on the coast by law; liberal grants of public land to settlers; and, finally, that no increase in the army be made.

That part of the message which states that indemnity had been secured by the acquisition of territory, and that the brilliant exploits of the army were a guarantee for security, was received with laughter, as was also that portion of it which says, "we shall probably be saved the necessity for another foreign war for a series of years."

The President's message also states the whole United States debt at 65,000,000 dollars.

Congress is still in session; the exclusion of slavery from Oregon appears to be the chief topic of debate.

The Presidential canvass engages great attention.

MEXICO.

Accounts from Mexico to the 22d of June mention that Paredes had seized the city of Guanajuato, and headed a rebellion, under the plea of hostility to the treaty. There were strong symptoms of revolution in Mexico. President Herrera had issued a proclamation in favour of order.

The American forces were rapidly evacuating Mexico. Commodore Perry, in the United States frigate, was still at Vera Cruz.

The city of Mexico is described as at present literally swarming with desperadoes of every description, who lurk in all the avenues, awaiting an opportunity for the perpetration of their nefarious designs.

Perfect political liberty prevailed, and trade was reviving.

INDIA.

Advices in anticipation of the monthly mail from India have been received this week. The intelligence is important, and reaches to the 1st of June from Bombay and Calcutta, and to the 9th from Madras. The mid-monthly mail had been discontinued from Bombay, in consequence of the setting in of the monsoon.

At Lahore, General Khan Singh, of the Sikh Artillery, had been discovered heading a plot to allure our Sepoys from their allegiance, and had been hanged by order of the Resident, along with a Moonshee of the Ranees, similarly implicated. It was expected that important information would be gleaned from a third culprit, who had been reprieved at the gallows on that condition. About twenty other persons were in custody on the same charge. The plot had been brought to light mainly by the instrumentality of several Sepoy officers. Previous to this discovery it had been considered necessary by our authorities at Lahore to employ further measures of precaution to secure the peace of that capital. Troops had been ordered to move up there and to the Jullundur Doab, from various quarters.

The engineers were occupied in raising a parapet around the whole inner edge of the rampart of Lahore, and by every possible means strengthening and isolating the works occupied by the troops. A large magazine of arms in the city, furnished of old by Ranjeet Singh, had been undermined by order of the Resident, and blown up. It was said that the populace had begun to help themselves to arms from that arsenal. The strictest garrison duty was being maintained, and every officer had been called in from the districts. The measures thus enforced had left little grounds of serious alarm as to the ultimate issue of affairs at the Sikh capital.

From Mooltan we learn, respecting the insurgents, that the Dewan had offered large bounties to Sikh Sepoys, and especially to horsemen, to induce them to join his standard, and there appears no doubt that considerable masses had already collected around him. He is said to be strengthening and garrisoning the fort of Mooltan, and also that of Mittenkote, on the Indus, at the confines of our territory. He attempted to intercept an officer and his family who were descending the Ravee, but they received timely notice and escaped. His horsemen had been out also in pursuit of Lieutenant Edwards.

The Nawaub of Bhawalpoor, whose territory is contiguous to that of Mooltan, and who remained faithful to our interests, had been threatened by the Dewan.

It had been determined at Bombay not to undertake military operations from that presidency, at the present season of the year, against the insurgents, and it was understood that the Governor-General had decided upon deferring operations against Mooltan until after the rains.

Several cases of cholera are reported to have occurred daily at Surat and Broach, in Western India.

WEST INDIES.

Our accounts this week state that at Martinique comparative order had been restored amongst the Blacks.

The Island of St. Domingo still remained in a very bad state. The slave population of St. Jago de Cuba had evinced some symptoms of insurrection.

From Trinidad we learn that a memorial, signed by a great many of the inhabitants, against the Spanish slave trade, had been forwarded to her Majesty.

There had been heavy rains in the colony of Demerara.

The wet weather at Jamaica had been succeeded by a great drought, which was somewhat injurious to the crops. The embankments of the railway had been repaired, and the trains resumed their work.

His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica had issued a proclamation appointing the 27th of June as the day for the meeting of the House of Assembly. A proposal to borrow £15,000 upon security of certificates or bonds of the island, had been rejected by a majority of Commissioners of Public Accounts.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been dull, the sky has been generally clouded, and rain has fallen frequently. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, during the afternoon, the sky was partially clear, at all other times it was overcast; the direction of the wind was S.W.W. at the former part of the day, and W.S.W. at the latter; the average temperature of the air for the day was 60°. Friday, till the evening, the sky was partially covered by clouds, and wholly covered afterwards; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature was 58°. Saturday, with slight exception, the sky was free from cloud; the direction of the wind was W.S.W. at the early part of the day, and S.S.E. at the latter; the average temperature of the day was 61°. Sunday, during the afternoon, the clouds were somewhat broken; at other times the sky was overcast, and heavy rain was falling from 5h. 30m. p.m. till midnight; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; the average temperature was 64°. Monday, the sky was overcast during the morning, the clouds became broken after noon, and the night was cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 62°. Tuesday, rain was falling generally throughout the day, the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature was 60°. Wednesday, the sky was overcast, and rain was falling frequently; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature was 61°, and that for the week ending this day was 61°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday, July 20,	the highest during the day was 71°deg., and the lowest was 52.
Friday, July 21, 68½
Saturday, July 22, 71
Sunday, July 23, 74½
Monday, July 24, 71½
Tuesday, July 25, 67
Wednesday, July 26, 67
Blackheath, Thursday, July 27th, 1848.	J. G.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On the occasion of the sale of the horses and carriages belonging to the Count of Paris and the Duchess of Orleans, in Paris, a few days since, there were few buyers and fewer spectators present. Most of the horses, all of them choice and valuable animals, of English blood, were knocked down at prices which ordinarily would not purchase horses of a mediocre class. The carriages went at corresponding prices.

It appears that the damage caused to property in Paris by the collision between the troops and the people on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of February last, was not so great as had been calculated. A grant of 200,000f. (£8000) was made by the Provisional Government to indemnify the sufferers, of which only 167,000f. (£6680) has been claimed.

The Dieppe Railroad is to be opened to the public on the 31st inst.

The Palace of the Louvre, it is said, is about to be finished. The plans presented by the artists have been adopted. The difficulty of providing money has been overcome by the offer of a company to make all the necessary advances on transfer of an adequate portion of the estates of the Crown.

The National Assembly of France has just terminated the discussion relative to gratuitous admission into the Polytechnique and St. Cyr Schools. It has been decided that bursaries shall not be granted to the sons of representatives, but that their nephews are not excluded from such grants.

L'Union, of the 20th, has the following:—"The Committee of the Interior has entertained a proposition for the institution of a governmental and popular press, and the creation of public libraries. The object of this governmental press will be to oppose publicity to publicity (*d'opposer la publicité à la publicité*)."

The fleet under the command of Sir Charles Napier, C.B., arrived at Cork at twelve o'clock on Tuesday, and consisted of five sail of the line and several smaller craft. It was thought that the presence of these ships and so determined a commander would have a salutary effect in repressing the affected.

Several whales have been seen off late off the coast of Scotland. Last week a bottle-nose whale was caught by some fishermen in their herring nets in the Sound of Kilbrandon, measuring 30 feet in length, and weighing about ten tons.

The Catholic clergy in Ireland are said to be acting with true intrepidity, and, in behalf of order, exposing themselves to unpopularity. The noble example of Dean Burke and the Rev. Mr. Henebury, of Clonmel, has been followed by the Rev. Mr. England, parish priest of Passage, in the vicinity of Cork.

The wife of Archduke John of Austria, who is dignified in the official gazette as the first German lady, made a solemn entry into Vienna on the evening of the 19th. Crowds assembled to meet her, and a number of young girls, dressed for the occasion, formed a procession, after presenting to the wife of the Archduke crowns of flowers.

Steam-boat disasters appear to be becoming as common in our American colonies as in the United States. To the loss of the *Dawn*, in the Lachine rapids, near Montreal, on the 20th of June, is now added the burning of the *Speed*, a new steamer built last year, for the route between Grenville and Bayton (Canada), at an outlay of £9000.

There is no truth whatever in the curiously circumstantial reports of the arrest for sedition and subsequent rescue of the Rev. Mr. Byrne, at Carrick-on-Suir, which appeared in the papers of last week.

On Wednesday the Queen's printer issued eight new Acts of Parliament, all of which received the Royal assent on Saturday last.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have granted a pension of £100 per annum, for life, to Lieut. Waghorn, R.N., as an acknowledgement for the services he has rendered the cause of steam communication between this country and India.

On Wednesday afternoon a review and inspection of the whole of the disposable men from each of the six divisions of the City police force, amounting to nearly 500 men, took place on the parade ground of the City Artillery, Bunhill-row, in the presence of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Alderman Johnson, Wilson, and Salmons, the members of the police committee.

The Highland Destitution Board contemplates a cessation of labour somewhere about the 30th of September, by which time the committee calculates on being able to ascertain the extent of the potato rot and the productiveness of the harvest. Meanwhile emigration goes on apace.

At a meeting of Chartists held in Cripplegate on Wednesday evening, a petition to the House of Commons was agreed to, praying that the Chartist prisoners might be allowed to wear their own clothes, the use of books, pens, ink, and paper, that they might not be subjected to hard labour and to the silent system and to solitary confinement, and that they might not be treated as felons when only convicted of misdemeanour.

At Strasburgh, on the 18th inst., an attempt at insurrection was made by two or three hundred operatives, employed in the communal workshops and in the tobacco manufactory, who proceeded in a tumultuous manner to the Hotel de Ville. The *rappel* was beaten, and the National Guard having taken arms, order was restored without a collision.

The cholera was on the decline in Russia.

Paris was visited by a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning on Sunday night and Monday morning.

Notwithstanding all that was said about the telegraphic signals with which, as was supposed, the insurgents at Paris communicated with each other during and after the insurrection, it has been discovered, after a searching investigation, that no signals were employed.

It is stated from the departments of France that the price of wheat has not been so low since the year 1825 as it is at this moment.

A number of unemployed operatives, forming 250 families, and who are now existing on alms distributed at their respective *mairies* in Paris, have petitioned the National Assembly to be permitted to establish a colony in Algeria.

Several societies are on foot in the midland counties, the object of which is to secure small plots of freehold ground to working men, that they may use the land for gardens, and in right of possessing it secure also a vote for the county.

The Railway Commissioners have granted to the South Western Railway Company, under their Act of 1846, an extension of two years to complete the line from the Waterloo-bridge station to London-bridge.

A deputation, consisting of Mr. G. Rochfort Clarke, Mr. Steward, Mr. Lee, Mr. Meadows, and Mr. Stevenson, had an interview with the Commissioners of Railways on Tuesday, at their office in the Board of Trade, respecting an application for an extension of time made by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company.

Lord Auckland held a levee at the Admiralty on Tuesday.

Prince Albert has issued orders to the Hon. Artillery Company of London, of which he is Colonel, to proceed to Charlton for a series of ball practice. Gold medals will be fired for by the respective companies; Prince Albert's medal being open for the competition only of the prize men of the several companies.

The statement in a Sunday paper relative to the approaching sale at Stowe, viz. that the mortgagee of the property had been paid out by a relation of the Duchess of Buckingham, is untrue. The sale will take place as advertised.

The door-keeper of the Court of Chancery, whose duties are returned as "none," receives a salary from "fees" to the extent of £3218 per annum, his right to which is returned in the Parliamentary papers as "usage" only.

On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, William Thomas Hewson, aged 45, who was convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of William Woodhouse, one of the turnkeys in Coldbath-fields Prison, underwent the extreme penalty of the law in the front of Newgate.

The export of tea from China to England from 1st July, 1847, to 18th May, 1848, was 45,981,000lb., against 51,299,694lb. last season, showing a decrease this year of upwards of 5,000,000lb.; of congo alone, 3,000,000lb.

Letters from Orleans mention a fact demonstrative of the improvement of the trade of that place since the restoration of public order. Wool of La Sologue, which a short time since could not find buyers at 50 centimes (5d.) a pound, is now in demand at 60 and 65 (6d. and 6½d.).

The gunpowder magazine of Le Bouchet, in the department of Seine-et-Oise (France), containing 3000lb. of fulminating cotton, lately received from Vincennes, was blown up on Monday last with a dreadful shock, which destroyed the building to the foundation. Four young men who were in the house perished.

The annual inspection of the Corps of the Yeomen of the Guard, in full uniform, under arms, took place on Tuesday, in St. James's Palace, by the Marquis of Donegal, Captain of the Corps. The other officers were also in attendance.

According to the returns published by the *Moniteur*, the number of wounded of June still remaining in the civil hospitals of Paris, in the evening of the 21st, was 797. Nine had died on that day.

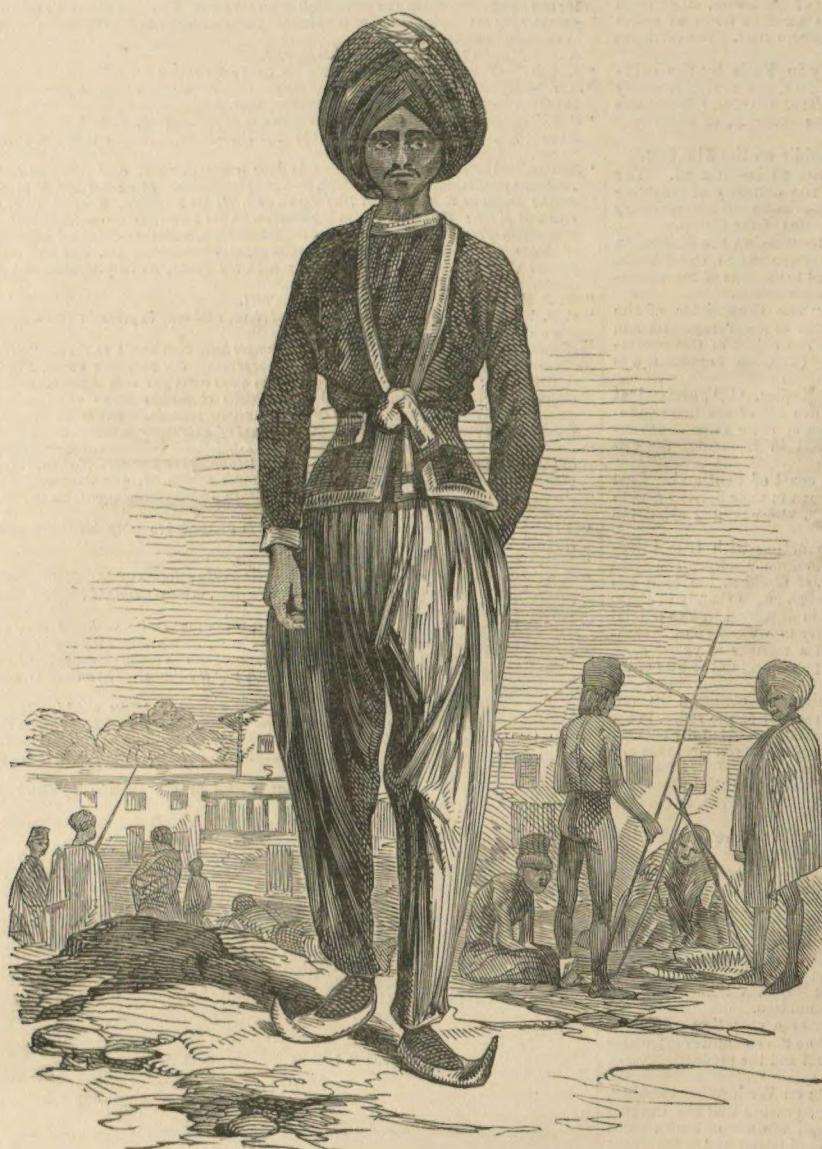
The West India Mail Packet Company's intercolonial schooner *Lee*, was wrecked on a reef 60 miles to the northward of Belize, on the 10th ult. The crew reached Belize in an open boat.

The *Scourge*, with Mr. Mitchel on board, arrived at Bermuda on the 20th of June.

The total number of British vessels built and registered since the passing of the act 5 and 6 William IV., cap. 56, amounted in 1837, to 26,037 (tonnage, 2,879,211); in 1838, to 26,609 (aggregate tonnage, 3,018,014); in 1839, 27,745 (tonnage, 3,219,630); in 1840, to 28,962 (tonnage, 3,472,499); in 1841, to 30,052 (tonnage, 3,679,731); and in 1842, to 30,815 (aggregate tonnage, 3,795,382).

On Sunday there was a grand illumination in Hamburg, in honour of the appointment of the Archduke John as Administrator of the German Confederation.

HILL COOLIES.—(SKETCHED IN DEMERARA.)



COOLIE INTERPRETER.—(MOOTO SAMI)

vided for them in different places, in which they were maintained at the public expense; and by this means they were removed from about the town and frontier of the colony.

First in our portraits is *Mooto Sami*, the interpreter, a high-caste man, and accordingly entitled to wear a turban. He was a shopkeeper in Madras, where he sold clothes, when he was induced to go to Demerara. He was an intelligent person, and lived as servant to the immigration agent; and he had with him his wife and child. "Seeing," says our Correspondent, "so many of these people wandering about the streets when I landed, I thought I would in charity take one to perform any light work; as by signs (pointing to their mouth) they all wished to do something for their living. One, accordingly, jumped up into my gig, and I took him to *Mooto Sami*, the interpreter, to ascertain what the man could do, and what I should pay him for his labour. The assumption of the interpreter, who just before was all humility, was astounding. He folded his arms, and drawing himself up with great *hauteur*, and oddly throwing out one leg, in an assumed tone of voice and pompous manner, began to interrogate i.y intended domestic, whom he soon ordered off as an idiot. I afterwards learned that many of these Coolies are notorious thieves."

In the accompanying Illustration we have *Lutchmee*, the wife of *Mooto Sami*. In the picture are shown the luxuriant plantain and tree-fern of the colony.

A couple of Low-Caste Coolies are next portrayed. The manner in which these poor fellows lived, bivouacking on a piece of waste ground in the centre of

George Town, Demerara, is shown in the background of *Mooto Sami's* portrait. Here 30 or 40 Coolies might be seen squatting or lying in the broiling sun, all day, tormented with insects. This spot adjoins the market, whence the poor creatures collected offal, or vegetable stuff, wherewith to keep body and soul together. Some of these men have very fine features and figure, some of them standing six feet at least; but their ankles and feet are usually swollen from hard usage, as well as from the stings of mosquitoes, sand flies, and jiggers, all which insects inflict serious injury upon new comers. These Portraits are by no means caricatures: a piece of coarse cloth is commonly the only covering; many have only a piece tied between the legs, supported by string across the loins; and in this state, wearing a sort of hat ("shocking bad"), they might be seen in scores about Demerara, attenuated to a degree never witnessed in a negro. It is said that the former living on rice, and the latter on coarse vegetables, is the reason of this great difference in their muscular and fleshy appearance. All Negroes, without exception, are fat; and no one would hire the poor skeleton Coolies. The building in the distance of this picture is the Barracks, at George Town.

A Coolie Woman of low caste, and a Gentleman's Servant of better caste, form the fourth group. There were few women among the Coolie immigrants; they had their feet and ankles much swollen by insect bites. In drinking, Coolie women do not allow the vessel to touch their lips: in short, all these people have peculiarities in eating, drinking, and living, which make it the more in-

LUTCHMEE, WIFE OF MOOTO SAMI.

convenient to employ them. Accompanying the low-caste Coolie woman is a Gentleman's Servant, of better caste; he wears a long robe, lightly embroidered and a sort of turban in loose folds.

Our Correspondent writes, the Portuguese Madeira immigrants at Demerara, of whom there are a great number, are very fine men, highly prized by the planter: they are very industrious and saving, and sometimes deny themselves even the necessities of life. But, much mortality has taken place among them.

It may be as well to add, that in India the Coolie is commonly a porter or carrier. Mr. Stocqueler, in his very useful "Oriental Interpreter," just published, refers to the Coolies, in connexion with the Bheels, "a race of people who inhabit the northern part of the chain of Ghauts, running inland parallel with the coast of Malabar. On one side they are bordered by the Coili and on another by the Goands of Goandwana. They are considered to have been the aborigines of Central India; and, with the Coolies, Goands, and Ramooses, are bold, daring, and predatory marauders—occasionally mercenaries, but invariably plunderers. There are, however, many shades of difference in the extent of the depredations of these several people, in which the balance of enormity is said to be considerably on the side of the Bheels. They are, nevertheless, described as faithful when employed and trusted; and the travellers who pay them their *choute*, or tribute, may leave untold treasure in their hands, and may consider themselves as safe with them as in the streets of London. Their word is sacred, their promise unimpeachable."

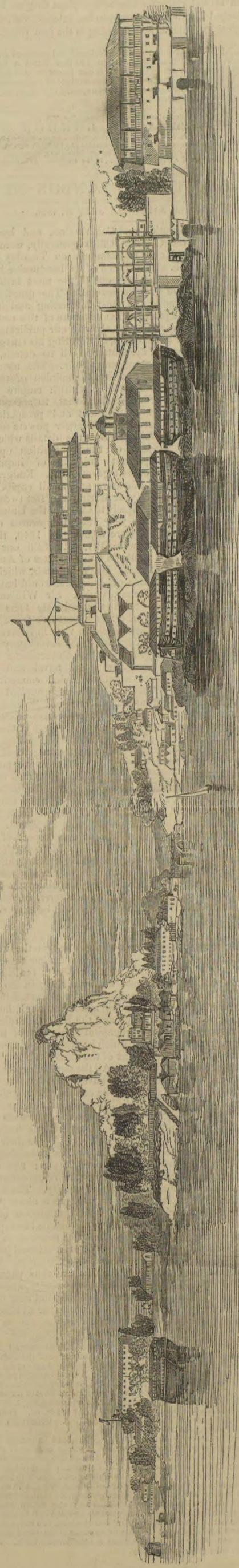


LOW-CASTE COOLIES.



LOW-CASTE COOLIE WOMAN, AND GENTLEMAN'S SERVANT OF BETTER CASTE.

IRELAND ISLAND, BERMUDA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)



HULK "TENEDOS."

STONE QUARRY.

NAVAL HOSPITAL.

COCKBURN'S CUT AND BRIDGE. BATTERIES. HULK "MEDWAY."

HULK "COROMANDEL." HULK "DROMEDARY." NEW VICTUALLING-STORES BUILDING. KEEP AND COMMISSIONER'S HOUSE.

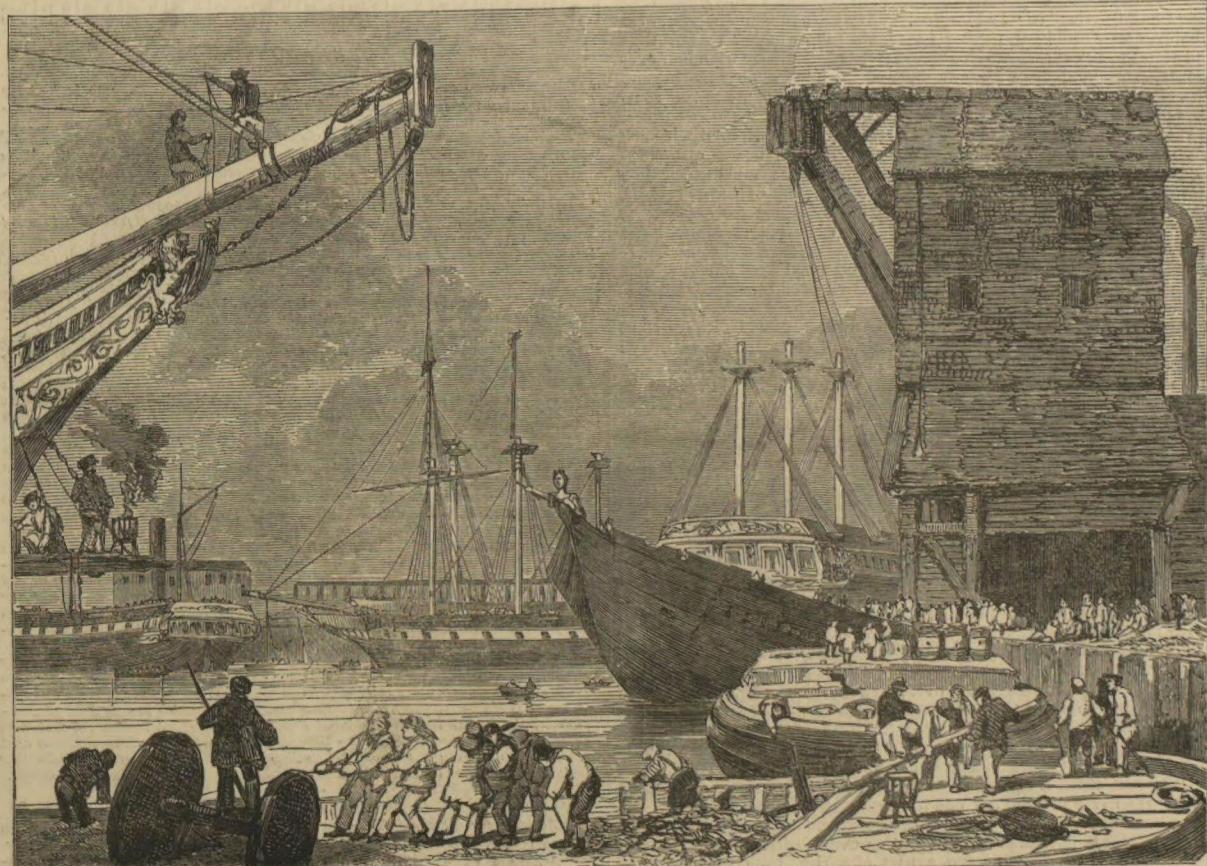
HULL AND BRIDGE.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

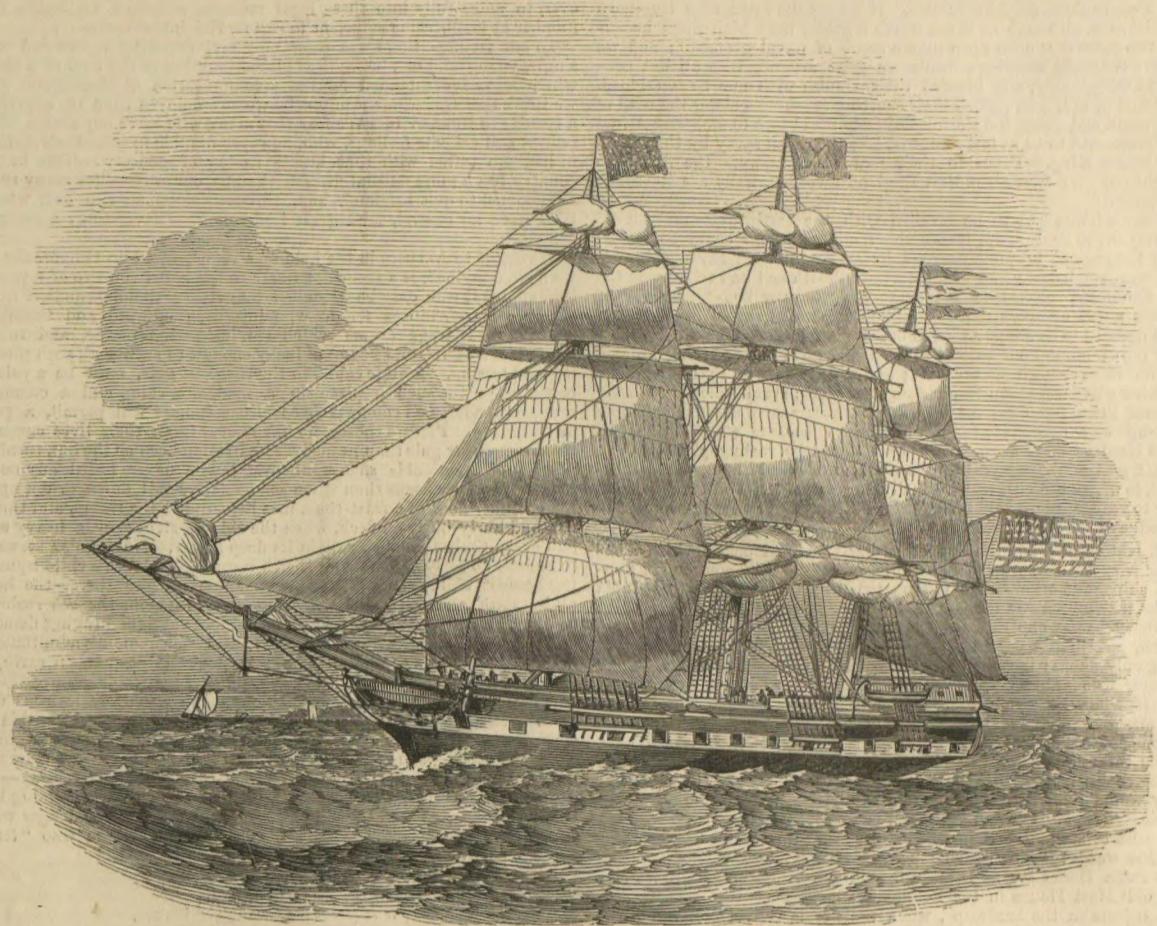
BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER VI.—LONDON DOCKS, SAILORS, AND EMIGRANTS.

THERE are people still living who can remember when Blackwall Reach had for its land-marks grim gibbet-posts, on which the bodies of pirates bleached and blackened in the storm and sunshine, "making night



EXPORT DOCK AND OLD BLOCK-HOUSE, BLACKWALL.



THE NEW AMERICAN PACKET-SHIP "DEVONSHIRE."

THE NEW YORK AND LONDON PACKET-SHIP "DEVONSHIRE."

This magnificent new sailing-vessel has lately been built in New York, whither she was brought to this country, and lay for a short time moored in the London Docks, where she excited the unqualified admiration of all who inspected her.

The new vessel has been named in honour of the Duke of Devonshire; and, previous to the ship sailing for New York, a large party of visitors were entertained on board. Her burthen is 1300 tons; and all her appointments are of a very superior description.

A very fine tinted representation of the *Devonshire*, drawn and lithographed by Mr. T. G. Dutton, has lately been published in illustration of the noble bearing of the Ship.

IRELAND ISLAND, BERMUDA.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent at Halifax with the accompanying sketch of Ireland Island, Bermuda, showing the different localities of the Convict Hulks, and the principal points of the Island. The hulk *Dromedary*, the last vessel on the right of the picture, is the *locus in quo* of John Mitchel, who arrived by the *Scourge* steamer upon the 20th of June; and when our Correspondent left was to be seen taking exercise upon the breakwater outside the hulks, in a smart costume, with his name and number (1922) in large characters upon his back.

In the Sketch, we commence with the hulk *Tenedos*; then the Naval Hospital, with the ship *Weymouth* beneath; next, is the stone quarry; and beneath it, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Campbell, dockyard chaplain; and to the right of it, the residence of Mr. Ballinghall, master attendant. Cockburn's Cut and Bridge are next seen; then the Batteries, Telegraph, Soldiers' Barracks, and Church; and beneath, the three hulks, *Medway*, *Coromandel*, and *Dromedary*; and, lastly, the new Victualling Stores, now building; and the Keep, or Commissioner's house.

Of the Bermudas we gave a brief historical and descriptive sketch in our last volume. Sir William Molesworth, in his speech in the House of Commons, on introducing his motion respecting the colonies, stated the garrison at the Bermudas to consist of about 1200 men, at a cost, exclusive of the expense for convicts, of about £90,000 a year.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

hideous;" when the whole neighbourhood beyond the Tower, instead of being the home of mighty ships—that seem to sleep after their perilous voyages in the Docks—was a nest of ill-famed streets and dangerous alleys, unsafe even in the open noon of day, and at night trodden with dread by the peaceful passenger; when the Tower Hamlets disgorged their lawless inhabitants to witness an execution on Tower-hill, attack a press-gang, or rescue some sailor from the claws of justice, to be borne in triumph to the nearest tavern, and amid flip, fiddling, and dancing, bid defiance to every Charley that for a mile around drawled out the passing hours. In those days it was not uncommon for the drum to beat an alarm, and a troop or two of soldiers to turn out of the Tower, to quell the brawls which arose between the land-lubbers and the sons of the salt sea: nor were the military always successful in putting down these midnight riots; for whether Jack hunted a Jew, or unroofed a crimping-house, he would not give in (unless overpowered) until he had chased down the one and demolished the other.

Even now, after all the alterations and improvements which have been made, there are places in the neighbourhood of St. Katherine and the London Docks which present almost the same features as they did a century or two ago. No contrast can be greater than that between the West and the East end of London: the very houses, dresses, and language of the inhabitants are different; for in the latter their talk is "all of ships." Here at the shop-doors dangle oil-case nor'-westers, with long fan-tails behind, telling that, unlike the hats in Bond-street, they are made to keep a billow that breaks over the head out of the nape of the neck; while the rough pilot-coats, that hang like skins about the tent of a Russian bear-hunter, proclaim that they were never made to be worn in "a lady's chamber," but to be donned where the winds whistle, and the sea-gulls scream, and the big waves come roaring after each other like a thousand unchained hungry lions. There you see the gaudy handkerchief which Jack loves to leave a little out, that it may be seen from his blue jacket pocket; those slops in the whiteness of which he prides himself; and the checked shirt, that he delights to throw open about his sun-browned throat, while he leaves the fringed corners of his black neckerchief to flutter like a pennon in the breeze. There is a fore-castle smell about the streets, a minglement of junk and rum, tar and biscuit, casks, ropes, and tobacco, not unpleasant to one who is proud of the wave-washed island on which he was born.

But the grandeur of this locality is its magnificent Docks—watery squares surrounded with high-piled warehouses, and filled with gigantic shipping, the tall masts of which tower proudly above the loftiest houses. Here you see keels that have ploughed up the stormy Atlantic—sails hanging idly in the breeze that have been filled with the spicy

gales of India—figures ahead that have looked down into icy seas, or bent listlessly where the waves of the warm Mediterranean roll, and the arch-backed dolphins tumble. It makes the heart of a true-born Englishman, although he is not worth a groat, beat high when he enters the gates that open upon such a scene of naval grandeur; and we forgive those old sea-kings, while we gaze around, who all but conquered our country, and blended their Danish with our Saxon blood. Warriors of old, who guided their snorting sea-horses along the road of the swans, and swept the stormy Baltic to stand face to face with Alfred the Great, and to be at last scattered like the ocean spray by the arm of the Island King. Peace to their manes! they were the first who taught our grey forefathers that England's wooden walls are its safest bulwarks.

Many a house had to be levelled with the earth, and many an old grave-yard to be dug up, before these mighty Docks could be made; even the ancient hospital, founded by Queen Matilda seven centuries ago, was demolished; and where oft the Sabbath bell had tolled, and the old Londoners paused to glance at the "narrow beds" where their fathers slept, or wore the stones hollow with their passing feet—all were doomed to be swept away, to make room for the "guardian giants that prowl around our coasts." From this, good came: living London had not room enough for her dead; and the green hills that look down upon her glory were then turned into sepulchres; rural cemeteries sprang up, and there departed sons and daughters were borne; instead of pent-up city churchyards, our metropolis became surrounded with great Gardens of Graves, which look like true resting-places. Over such, a poet might fancy, their peaceful spirits would linger, and look beyond, to where the vast city gradually grows in length and breadth, from year to year, until, as is not improbable, it may at last extend its foot to the edge of the open ocean.

St. Katherine's, and the two adjoining London Docks—which alone cover a space of more than one hundred acres—will contain six hundred ships, and near half a million tons of goods. In the West India Docks, which lie nearer Blackwall, merchandise valued at twenty millions of money has at one time been deposited on the wharfs, in the warehouses, and in the vaults below. The wealth of London lies not in her gaudy shops; beyond the Tower stand her great storehouses. A stranger who passes on the river, on his way to Greenwich or Gravesend, sees but little of these enormous treasures—the tops of the tall masts alone point out their "whereabouts." These Docks are surrounded by high, strong-built walls—so lofty, that it would be a puzzle to a most expert thief to scale them, on account of the finish of the coping; and, if even this were accomplish'd, a greater difficulty would remain in getting over the bulky goods which are stored within. The walls which encircle the two London Docks were erected at a cost of sixty-five thousand pounds; and no less a sum than four millions was expended in completing this vast establishment. The East India Docks are at Blackwall, and our Engraving is a view of the old Mast House in the Export Dock—one of the most prominent objects in the landscape, when the eye is turned in that direction, either from the summit of One-tree-hill, in Greenwich Park, or as seen from the right of the Observatory.

It will be readily imagined that such improvements as these were not made without meeting with much opposition, for it is on record that the cargo of a large vessel often took up five or six weeks before it was delivered. For before the Docks were made, goods were put into lighters at Blackwall, and carried to the old-fashioned quays near London-bridge, and after a long delay, occasioned even by the Custom House authorities themselves, they were finally removed to the different warehouses in the city. In these good old times river robbery was a thriving trade; and we have more than rumour for asserting that many a fortune was made by this systematic plunder. No marvel that when the first inroad was made on these old vested rights, a clamour was raised by carmen, porters, lightermen, and all the shoal of water-side labourers, who benefited more or less by the very difficulties which attended the removal of merchandise, and that from Wapping to Westminster the whole aquatic populace raised their voices against the dock crusades. Even the Trinity House itself murmured about an invasion of interests, and contended that the Royal Dock at Deptford would be ruined. City limits and city privileges were all in all to these sticklers for old rights; nor have matters altered much even up to the present day, when a proposed improvement in the sewerage of the city seems to create as much alarm as if all its charters and privileges were about to be undermined and swallowed up. All these claims and demands had to be bought up, and thousands were expended in silencing these clamours before the Docks were commenced; for there were legal quays beside the river, and wharves within, and landing-places that time out of mind had their little perquisites. And when all the Joneses, Smiths, and Tomkines were satisfied, the mighty work began to proceed; and thus in time spread out and rose up these broad city basins and high-piled warehouses, which are the pride of England, and the envy of so many surrounding nations.

But it is not the removal and storing of merchandise, in which as many as five thousand men are sometimes employed, that alone engrosses the eye of the observant stranger when he visits the Docks. There are other scenes of painful or pleasurable interest which fall upon the eye and heart, according to the humour of the man. One of those it is our province to portray.

About a year ago we dined on board a large vessel in St. Katherine's Docks, which had been chartered to carry out emigrants to America, it was a few days before the ship was announced to sail. The owner was a worthy gentleman, the party who had hired the ship needy adventurers, whose references had blinded all inquiries, and who were only found out when interference was of no legal avail. For days "hired vagabonds" had been "touting" at every wharf and public-house in the neighbourhood; and the call, although not so openly made as that of an omnibus conductor, only varied inasmuch as "America" was substituted for "Charing-cross" or "Paddington." They took passengers for almost whatever they could get, paying no regard as to whether or not they had stores to last the voyage, or would starve before they were half over the Atlantic. "It was a sorry sight," and the law had no power beyond that of making a few arrangements that would contribute to the comforts of the poor passengers.

We went down into the hold, which was fitted up with berths, if such a name may be given to the tiers of unplanned deal boards, which resembled large hen-coops piled one above another; and stretched on mattresses upon these wooden gridirons we saw many of the emigrants, waiting wearily for the appointed hour that was fixed for sailing. It made the heart sicken to picture that hold, when out at sea with the hatches battened down, and the vessel driving through a storm. There were then little children running about, and playing at hide-and-seek amongst the bales and casks—fair-haired, red-cheeked, blue-eyed beauties, whose sun-burnt arms and necks told that they had had the run of the open village-green; and such we found had been the case when we enquired. Both father and mother were fine specimens of our English peasantry: the grandfather and grandmother were also there. They had fixed up the very clock in the hold, which had for years ticked in the old familiar cottage, and brought a few choice flowers in pots which they hoped to plant about their new home in a foreign land. An antique oak table, that had been in the family for many generations, was also doomed to bear them company in their long voyage. The old grandfather, whose countenance would have enraptured an artist, sat in a deep Rembrandt-like shadow at one corner of the hold, with the family bible opened on his knee. They appeared to be well provided for the voyage, and were full of "heart and hope."

Another corner was occupied by a wretched-looking Irish family. All excepting the old countryman and his family seemed to regard this miserable group with an eye of suspicion more than of pity, for it was whispered that a few biscuits and a little oatmeal was all the provision they had made for the voyage. The captain, however, who had had some experience, considered that they were amply provided, and he had made the strictest inquiry. A bag of coarse bread, which had been cut into slices and then browned in the oven, had that morning, he said, been sent on board to assist them—it was the gift of a few poor Irish people who lived in the borough of Southwark. This bread, he said, with a little suet, made excellent puddings; and he promised that Pat should not lack the latter ingredient. It appeared that there were many little things which a willing hand might do on board a ship, and, as he said, "We never yet allowed one to starve; but this is a queer lot." If we remember rightly, the number of passengers were not sufficient to call for the interference of the Emigration Commissioners. The ship had been chartered to carry a cargo, a part of which, from some cause or other, was withheld, so the speculators endeavoured to make up the loss

by passengers. Our attention was too much engrossed in conversation with those who were about to quit their native country, it might be, for ever, to enter fully into these legal matters, although we believe the number at last became sufficient to call for this interference.

To our feelings there was something very revolting in married and single, young and old, being thus placed together in the hold of a ship, which was never intended for the accommodation of passengers; and we think that Government might be worse employed than in applying a remedy to these evils. We fear that many who leave our shores with refined and delicate feelings, who, however humble may be their station in life, are gifted with that innate feeling of modesty which in no country has a more natural growth than in our own—that many such are doomed to quit England, and, through circumstances over which they have no control, land great losers in these never-to-be-recovered

gales. A voyage to America in the hold of a vessel, fitted up temporarily as we have described, is a scene not likely to fall under the eye of a popular author; it can only be sketched by getting the information from some poor unfortunate fellow who has been bumped and thumped against those huge beams which run inside the berths, and rolled about like a barrel, and has been lucky enough to outlive all such pitching and tossing. A state cabin, in the roughest gale, must be a palace compared with such a place in a moderate calm, and a common steerage, rendered as comfortable as circumstances will permit, a perfect Elysium. Picture those who have never in all their lives encountered a stronger gale than needed a safe hand to keep on the hat, turning all sorts of imaginable somersaults—and who never heard any noise louder over their heads than when some relative fell down drunk upon the chamber floor at a feast-time, first listening to the tramp, and thunder, and hurly-burly on deck, when the ship is struck by a heavy sea, and every timber groans again in its deep agony. No regular steward to assist—no servant to attend—berth moaning to berth—child squealing against child—one praying here, another cursing there—the hold all but dark, and, where a glimmering of light is seen, the sea rushing in like a cataract—and, over all, the wind howling like a raging demon, and every wave knocking at the ship's side, and demanding admittance; and, if such is not a picture of a certain nameless place upon earth, it would convey no bad idea of one upon the sea.

And those dear children nestled together, with their little arms encircling one another in the cheerless berths—their mother incapable of comforting them! It gave one the heartache to think of what they were destined to endure. We pictured them in their restless slumber, murmuring like bees—dreaming of their cottage, then far away—or, dizzy with the rocking of the ship, recalling the swing which hung between the apple-trees in the garden, and unconscious of the danger with which they were surrounded. Then we remembered Him who "tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb"—

Who moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform;
Who plants his footsteps on the sea,
And rides upon the storm.

Wearily over the wilderness of waters would they journey onward. Like birds with ruffled plumage, that feel themselves strangers when they have alighted upon a new land, the wild waste beside the ocean-shore where they landed would at first be trod with an aching heart; there would not be one old familiar object to comfort them. The Indian who carries the bones of his relatives to the far forest which he is driven into, and there erects a new hut, leaves scarcely an object of regret behind, for his hopes are anchored upon his great hunting-ground beyond the grave. One who soars into higher and purer realms in the dreams of an hereafter, is chained to earth by greater regrets. The very tree in the centre of the village-green wears a new charm when seen through the "mind's eye" from a far distance, and the humblest objects become more endeared to us when they are no longer within our grasp. Brighter and broader landscapes may burst upon the view in a new world beyond the ocean; but never shall we again find those familiar features in the scene which we have left behind, oft

in the still night,
When slumber's chain hath bound us,
Fond memory bring the light
Of other days around us.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 30.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity. New Moon at 7h. 25m. A.M.
MONDAY, 31.—Sun due East at 7h. 6m.

TUESDAY, August 1.—Lammas Day. The Moon and Mars are near together.

WEDNESDAY, 2.—Mercury rises at 3h. 11m. in the morning, near the E.N.E. point of the horizon.

THURSDAY, 3.—Venus sets at 7h. 55m. P.M.

FRIDAY, 4.—Jupiter rises at 3h. 40m. in the morning.

SATURDAY, 5.—The Sun rises at 4h. 32m., and sets at 7h. 39m.

For the want of space in our Almanack of this year, the particulars with respect to Jupiter in the month of August were omitted; we annex them here:—Jupiter will be in the constellation Cancer throughout the month. He is visible a short time before the sun rises in the E.N.E. He rises, on August 1st, at 3h. 51m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 3h. 14m. A.M.; and on the 31st, at 2h. 31m. A.M.: on the 15th, he souths at 11h. 0m. A.M.; and sets at about 6h. P.M. His motion among the stars is eastward. He is near the moon on the 26th. During the morning of the 15th and 16th he is very near Mercury; his path, and that of Mercury, is engraved in the Almanack, from which their positions with respect to the neighbouring stars may be immediately seen on any day in the month. The particulars with respect to Saturn will be given next week.

TIRES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	A	M	M	A	M	A
h	m	h	m	h	m	h
1	45	2	10	2	35	2
5	55	3	15	3	35	3
10	55	4	15	4	30	4
15	50	5	10	5	25	5
20	45	5	15	5	45	6
25	40	5	10	5	40	10
30	35	5	10	5	35	10
35	30	5	10	5	30	10
40	25	5	10	5	25	10
45	20	5	10	5	20	10
50	15	5	10	5	15	10
55	10	5	10	5	10	10
60	5	5	5	5	5	5

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M. C."—Madame Grisi did not appear as Amina, in the "Sonnambula," at the Royal Italian Opera last season, but she has played the part at Her Majesty's Theatre.

"A Constant Subscriber."—Pronounce the name Lar-mär-teen.

"R. C. C."—The Promenade Concerts at Drury-Lane Theatre will be continued by M. Julian. Portraits of Sims Reeves and Madame Dorus Gras, in "Lucia," appeared in our Eleventh Volume.

"L. A. G." Liverpool; "A Subscribers" (C.S.)—The patronage of the Bank of England is shared among the Directors. The clerks' salaries range from £50 to about £230. (See Hudson's "Parent's Handbook.")

"G. W."—The cost of an ensign's commission in the Foot Guards is £1200.

"Fiz."—The Mistress of the Robes is the Duchess of Sutherland.

"J. W." Preston.—A register is no protection whatever for machinery.

"A. S." Mansfield; "An Intending Emigrant," Leeds; "D. S. T." Aberdeen;

"T. S. H." R. W.—The "Government Colonization Circular" is published by Mr. C. Knight, 90, Fleet-street, price 3d. The edition before us is corrected to July,

"Miles's Boy," Oaken Gate.—The tide of the Severn, before the dredging operations, sometimes reached Upton-upon-Severn bridge, nineteen miles from Gloucester but it usually did not flow more than a few miles above that city. (See Cliffe's "Book of South Wales," second edition, just published.)

"A. S." Savbridgeworth.—The Covers for Binding Vol. XII., with the new Allegorical Device, may be had by order of a bookseller, price 3s.

"R. W." Langley.—The most simple means of obtaining the approximate average temperature of the air for the day is, by placing a maximum thermometer and a minimum thermometer, both self-registering, in the shade, at about four feet above the ground, at some little distance from walls, &c., and protected from the sky as much as possible. The arithmetical mean of these two readings will give the temperature nearly.

"A Constant Subscriber."—The baronets of Scotland are called "Baronets of Nova Scotia," from having been originally made to promote the plantation of that province. The baronets of England and Ireland, and the baronets of the United Kingdom, bear, as an honourable augmentation in their armorial ensigns, "The Red Hand," the Royal Arms of Ulster, as a badge indicative of the cause which originated the institution of the baronetage, viz. the plantation of that Irish province.

"A. M."—Charles Radcliffe, titular Earl of Derventwater, the ill-fated adherent of Charles Edward, married Charlotte Maria, Countess of Newburgh in her own right, and had, with other children who died unmarried, two sons and one daughter, viz. 1. James Bartholomew, who succeeded his mother as fourth Earl of Newburgh, and had an only son, Anthony James, fifth Earl of Newburgh, who died s.p. in 1814; 2. James Clement, a General Officer in the French service, who died in 1788; and 3. Mary, wife of Francis Eyre, Esq., of Hassop, and grandmother of the present Earl of Newburgh, who is thus representative of Charles Radcliffe.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.
Arithmetic for Young Children.—Royal Correspondence.—Railways in India.—The Doctor.—Carpenter's Angler.—Watt on National Economy.—The Island of Liberty.—Dr. Chalmers's Posthumous Works, Vol. 4.—Wilkinson's South Australia.
Music.—The Orphan's Lament.—Se la Vita vuoi godere.

MEETING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT LINCOLN.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON News for Saturday next, August 5, 1848 will contain several elaborate Engravings (from Original Drawings) of the principal Localities of Antiquarian Interest visited by the Archaeological Institute, at their Meeting in the past Week.

BINDING VOL. XII.—We have caused to be designed and prepared for the binding of this Volume of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON News a Design alluding to the Revolutions of 1848; and it is our intention that the Cover for each future Volume shall bear a design characteristic of its leading contents. Our Subscribers are particularly requested to specify this in giving orders for the binding of their Volumes.

Now Ready, price Eighteen Shillings, Vol. XII. of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, rich in Illustrations of the Extraordinary Events of the last Six Months, forming a most complete and valuable ILLUSTRATED CHRONOLOGY;—May be obtained, by order, of all Booksellers, &c., in the Kingdom, as also all the previous Volumes.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY JULY 29, 1848.

The subjects of Emigration and Colonisation, and incidentally the management of the Colonial Office generally, were brought under the notice of the House of Commons on Tuesday night, by Sir William Molesworth. The speech of the honourable baronet is allowed, on all hands, to have been one of the most brilliant and useful made during the present session. The questions upon which he touched are among the most interesting and important that can be raised in the present circumstances of this country and of the world, as we endeavoured to show in our publication of last week; and Sir William Molesworth, by devoting his energies, time, and talents to the mastery of the matter in all its details, has rendered a public service of no small magnitude. The terms of Sir William's motion merely went to affirm the opinion of the House, "that the colonial expenditure of the British empire demands inquiry, with a view to its reduction; and that, to accomplish this object, and to secure greater contentment and prosperity to the colonists, they ought to be invested with larger powers for the administration of their local affairs." But the details which it was necessary to give in support of the proposition opened up far wider and more important subjects of inquiry than the theoretical advantages of self-government. Emigration, by the voluntary expatriation of labourers and small capitalists, had steadily increased from year to year during the last twenty years. The number of emigrants, principally to Canada, the United States, and Australia, amounted, in the year 1832, to upwards of 60,000 souls; in 1837 the numbers were 66,000; in 1840, they were 86,000; and, in 1847, they were 121,000. Still our colonies suffered for want of labour; and the United States of America received a large proportion of those available hands, which, if they had been turned towards Canada or Australia, would have greatly increased the prosperity of these colonies. Sir William Molesworth drew the conclusion from the valuable

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time and advanced the bills on the table a stage.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Mr. MAKINNON asked the Government if it had any power to prevent the dissemination of false intelligence by the electric telegraph?—Sir G. GREY said that no power existed to prevent the spread of false rumours either by the electric telegraph or any other means. He would take that opportunity of informing the House that the party who had delivered the packages containing the false information published on Thursday, to the respectable news agents of the morning papers, who were in no degree implicated in the fraud, had been identified, and that he was prepared to identify in turn the party from whom he had received the packages. Search was at present being made for the guilty party, who would probably be soon detected. By the Electric Telegraph Company's Act, the Government had the power, under certain circumstances, of taking possession of their telegraph, for not less than a week—a power which had been exercised on a recent occasion, and which it was obvious should only be exercised on the instant, when circumstances justified it.

THE YEOMANRY OF IRELAND.—Mr. A. BROOKE inquired if it was the intention of the Government, in the case of the insurrection taking place in Ireland, to call out the yeomanry of the north?—Lord J. RUSSELL said that the calling out of the yeomanry was a matter which, after frequent and mature deliberations, he thought would be best left to the judgment and discretion of the Lord Lieutenant. It was unnecessary for him to say that the Government had the fullest confidence in the zeal and loyalty of the yeomanry; and if it had hitherto refrained from calling them out, it was not from any doubt of their courage and fidelity.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved the following resolution, which he supported by an able speech, on the condition of Ireland:—"That the present distracted state of Ireland demands the instant attention of Parliament, with a view to the speedy enactment of such measures as may be necessary, to improve the condition, redress the grievances, and establish the just rights of the Irish people, and thereby promote the good order and prosperity of that portion of the United Kingdom, and give increased security to her Majesty's Crown and Government."

IRELAND.

The alarm created in town on Thursday, by the fabricated news of insurrection in the south, sent from Liverpool, has fortunately turned out to be groundless.

Up to the latest advices received last night (Friday), no outbreak had taken place; though the aspect of affairs is most menacing.

From Dublin we learn that, up to Thursday night, that city was tranquil, but the provinces were represented as being in an alarming state.

None of the leaders had been apprehended. Mr. O'Brien was in Tipperary at the head of 10,000 armed insurgents. A large force of military and police had been sent to arrest him.

A conspiracy had been detected in Dublin, which had for its object the assassination of policemen and sentries on duty. Eight of the conspirators were apprehended.

On Thursday, Patrick O'Higgins, a chartist, was arrested, and committed on a charge of treason, and sent to Kilmainham gaol. On his premises were found 1500 gun stocks, and a voluminous correspondence with the English chartists.

A proclamation, suppressing the clubs, was issued by the Lord Lieutenant on Wednesday.

The following are extracts from the Dublin evening papers of Thursday, transmitted by the Electric Telegraph Company:—

"COAK, Thursday, 5 minutes past 12 A.M.

"All is uproar. The entire of the 26th and 70th Regiments, with the 12th Lancers, are drawn up on the Parade, accoutred and ready for action. No one except the authorities know the cause."

"CASHEL, Wednesday evening.

"The whole of the soldiers are under arms. The police, drafted in from all the small stations, and concentrated in Cashel, will remain under arms until six o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

"MESSRS. SMITH O'BRIEN, MEAGHER, AND DOHENY ARE REPORTED TO BE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF FETHARD, TIPPERARY.

"SMITH O'BRIEN ARRIVED AT THE VILLAGE OF MULLINAHONE (FIVE MILES FROM CALLAN), COUNTY OF KILKENNY, FROM FETHARD, COUNTY TIPPERARY, ON TUESDAY EVENING. HE WAS REFUSED ACCOMMODATION AT THE SMALL INN, BUT SUBSEQUENTLY OBTAINED IT AT MR. WRIGHT'S, A PROCTOR.

"THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT PREVAILS THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT.

"THE 85TH REGIMENT AND ONE OF CAVALRY ARE UNDER ARMS AND READY FOR TRANSMISSION BY RAILWAY, IN THE EVENT OF ANY UNFAVOURABLE ACCOUNTS FROM THE SOUTH ARRIVING BY THE LATE TRAINS."

IT IS STATED ON HIGH AUTHORITY THAT CHEVALIER BUNSEN, WHO LEFT LONDON TWO DAYS SINCE, HAD BEEN RECALLED BY THE KING OF PRUSSIA TO OCCUPY AN IMPORTANT POST NOW VACANT IN THE PRUSSIAN CABINET. IT IS ALSO STATED THAT LORD PALMERSTON HAS DECIDED UPON SENDING AN ENGLISH AMBASSADOR TO FRANKFORT (LORD COWLEY IS SPOKEN OF), WHOSE OFFICE IT WILL BE TO ACT AS MEDIATOR IN THE DANISH QUESTION, AND TO RECOMMEND ENERGETICALLY A SETTLEMENT OF THAT QUESTION. HE WILL BE SECONDED IN THIS BY M. BUNSEN, ONE OF THE NEGOTIATORS OF THE LATE ARMISTICE. M. BUNSEN IS REPLACED HERE BY THE SECRETARY OF LEGATION, PRINCE LOWENSTEIN.—*Chronicle*.

DREADFUL FIRE.—TWO FIREFIGHTERS KILLED.—Yesterday (Friday) morning, about half-past four, a most disastrous fire broke out in the extensive biscuit factory of Messrs. Lawford and Westrupp, New Crane, High-street, Wapping. Floor after floor were soon in flames, and when the whole building was in one burning mass, the roof fell in with a fearful crash, burying two firemen, named Pearcey and Hancock, in the ruins. Mackey, the engineer, was also much injured.

IRELAND.

INSURRECTION IN THE SOUTH.

Advices of the most alarming kind reached town from Ireland on Thursday afternoon. According to these, Mr. Smith O'Brien had left Dublin for the south, where the outbreak was expected to commence. The Clubs have declared that they are determined to adhere to the policy of resistance to the death of all or any attempts that may be made to arrest the leaders; and now, they say, they await passively the striking of the "first blow" by the Government.

The course of action recommended by the "Provisional Government" is said to be this—that the heads of the Executive should fall back upon the strongholds of the Clubs in the provinces, and, safely intrenching themselves under cover there, defy the Government to proceed to extremities, thus throwing upon the latter the onus of commencing the insurrection. With this object in view, Mr. O'Brien retreated to Wexford, Mr. Meagher to Waterford, Mr. O'Gorman, junior, to Limerick, and Michael Doheny to Cashel or Clonmel. Mr. Darcy Magee, another prominent leader of the Confederates, was among the list of the missing at head-quarters, but his destination was unknown. Some of the inferior leaders were also in eclipse, in anticipation of the arrival on Tuesday evening of the Act empowering Lord Clarendon to deal in a summary manner with all persons "suspected" of treasonable designs against her Majesty's person or Government.

A new felonious publication, entitled the *Newgate Calendar*, to be conducted under the auspices of the editors of the *Irish Tribune*, two of whom are now lying in gaol on a charge of treason and felony, was to have made its appearance on Tuesday. It has, however, been deemed advisable to postpone the publication *sine die*.

An address of Mr. John O'Connell to the people, denouncing the Clubs and the League, and describing the latter as "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare," is producing some beneficial effect amongst those Repealers who have not entirely committed themselves with the treasonable confederacy. The *Evening Post* says:—"We are assured that in one district of the county of Dublin, and we believe it is the case in many, that persons who had joined clubs, under the notion that they were only forwarding Repeal, have now come to the determination to break up and to surrender their arms."

On Sunday evening, Smith O'Brien and Thomas Francis Meagher reached Carrick-on-Suir at half-past five in the evening from Kilkenny; & on their route, at Callan, they addressed thousands, and told them for the present not to interfere with the police or soldiery, as they should perform their duties, but when the word should be given, not to spare any who opposed them.

Monday being fair-day at Carrick, the town was filled with country-people, and Messrs. Meagher and O'Brien addressed the people in a more violent and determined strain than heretofore, stating their determination not to be arrested under the provisions of the new act. Both gentlemen were armed with pistols, which they are determined to use in the event of an attempt being made to capture them; they stated that they had spent their fortunes in the people's cause, and would hazard their lives for their service, and would now throw themselves on the protection of the people. A number of Waterford men, who were at Carrick doing business at the fair, begged of Mr. Meagher to come to Waterford, and that his fellow-citizens would protect him from arrest; but Mr. Smith O'Brien would not listen to that proposal, and brought off Mr. Meagher to Cashel, or, as others said, to Tipperary. Whilst this scene was enacting, 200 of the 3rd Buffs marched in from the camp at Besborough and took up their position in the barracks. Few of either party slept during the night; the Young Irelanders, however, did not do anything to disturb the peace of the town, but business is totally at a stand-still, and all in and about the town are resting on their arms, waiting for the battle hour. In Waterford the Clubs are described as being well organised, and armed, and ready to act when called upon. The people seemed reckless from poverty; groups of working men might be seen in the streets by day and night, discussing politics and retailing the news of the hour. The Queen's forces in Waterford were about 1000 strong. The *Rhadamanthus* steam-vessel was in the river, and it was proposed to form two camps on the hills which command the town. In the country the peasants were arming; at Coolnamuck so much timber had been cut down for pike-handles, that the Clubs would not allow any more to be taken thence in compassion to the proprietor. At Mount Bolton the owner had it cut and left outside the wood for the people, to prevent further waste; at Lord Waterford's demesne more ash

trees had been cut down, and the useless parts left behind. All the anvils in the country ring with pike-forging, and every weapon is put in order for the fray.

On Wednesday morning, in Dublin, a policeman who attempted to arrest three of the club men, who were armed, was stabbed in several places, and now lies dangerously wounded at Mercer's Hospital. The brave fellow never let go his grasp of two of the fellows, and they and a third are in custody, and will, no doubt, be indicted capitally at the next commission. The unfortunate constable (Byrne) at first, on being submitted to medical treatment, continued for some time to improve, but fever having set in, it was deemed advisable for him to make a declaration, and the magistrate on Thursday repaired to the hospital for that purpose.

The telegraphic despatch which reached town on Thursday afternoon relative to the outbreak was as follows*—

"The whole of the south of Ireland is in rebellion.

"The station at Thurles is on fire, the rails for several miles torn up, and the mob intend detaining the engines as they arrive.

"At Clonmel the fighting is dreadful. The people arrived in masses. The Dublin club leaders are there. The troops were speedily overpowered; many refused to act.

"The military at Carrick have shown disaffection, and have been driven back, and their quarters fired.

"At Kilkenny the contest is proceeding, and here the mob are also said to be successful.

"No news from Waterford or Cork."

* This news is very doubtful. We direct attention to the Ministerial statement on the subject in our Parliamentary report of Thursday.

CHILD FOUND IN A BAND-BOX.—About 12 o'clock on Monday night, as the watchman of the Joint Station, London-bridge, was going his rounds, and when passing by the Lost Property Office, he fancied he heard a child cry, which induced him to make a search, but not hearing the voice again, and seeing nothing suspicious, he was about leaving the office, when he heard another faint cry, evidently proceeding from a band-box, tied with tape, and addressed to a party at Croydon, which, upon examination, was found to contain a fine male child of some eight or ten days old, fast asleep. It was immediately conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where some food was administered, and the child seems none the worse for its long journey (supposed from Dover).

EXTENSIVE AND MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.—On Tuesday information was received by the police that a robbery had been committed at the residence of the Count de Avegord, 11, Herford-street, May-fair, under circumstances of the greatest mystery. It appears that on Friday afternoon, last week, the Count deposited, in a box in his dressing-room, a quantity of valuable jewellery, consisting of diamond orders, crosses, rings, snuff-boxes, &c., valued at upwards of £1500. A few days afterwards the Count had occasion to go to the box above-mentioned, when, on opening the lid, he was surprised to find that its valuable contents had been abstracted by some expert thief. From the situation of the room, and the difficulty of access thereto, it is certain that the robbery could not have been effected without the connivance of some person in the house. Sergeant Gray, the officer employed to investigate the circumstances of the robbery, has since received a clue which will, no doubt, lead to the apprehension of the guilty party.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday and Tuesday Verdi's "*Nino*" was performed, Mdlle. Cravelli succeeding Mdlle. Abbadia in the character of *Abigaile*. Mdlle. Cravelli sang and acted with great spirit, and was altogether the best representative of the part who has yet been heard in this country. Belletti's *Orostage* proves the advantage of first-rate artists filling secondary parts. He gave it great dignity and importance. The great treat, however, in "*Nino*" is the splendid asumption of the warrior by Coletti. His *Nino* ranks with his *Doge Foscari* in excellence. He invests *Nino* with grandeur, and he develops the tragic situations with surpassing skill and power. Nothing could be finer than his fierce menaces against the conquered city, when he enters in triumph; and in the scene where *Nino* is struck with lightning, and he becomes a maniac, he produced a great sensation. His pathetic appeals to *Abigaile* to spare his daughter's life also affected the auditory. His singing is most impressive, not only in the airs but in the delivery of the recitatives. The "Chorus of Captives" in this opera is a touching composition, which always creates a great effect.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Mdlle. Lind repeated her exquisite performance of *Lucia*.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "*Huguenots*" was repeated on Saturday and Tuesday; and great was the sensation created on its first representation on the command night on Thursday week, it has increased tenfold on every performance. For years there has been no lyric work produced on the Italian stage which seems more thoroughly to rouse the sympathies of an audience and to command their fixed attention. Although the opera lasts nearly four hours, the amateurs remain to hear the last notes, spell-bound by the dramatic interest of the story, by the exquisite beauty of the music, and by the powerful execution of singers and instrumentalists. The Duchess of Kent, who was present on the state visit, was again in her Majesty's box on Tuesday; and the Duchess of Cambridge, with the Princess Mary, besides a long list of fashion, also occupied boxes. We never recollect to have witnessed a greater muster of literary, scientific, and artistic celebrities as at these nights of the "*Huguenots*". The *mise en scène* is indeed a study of itself; rarely have more pictorial and dioramic beauties been displayed.

We have been much struck with one result of the performances. We had

imagined that it would have found favour with the audiences only after repeated hearings, as is generally the case with all masterpieces, such as the "*Don Giovanni*," "*Guillaume Tell*," "*Semiramide*," "*Lucrezia Borgia*," &c.; but, on the contrary, our English public has seized it upon and appreciated the beauties of the work at once. In the first act Alboni's two arias are rapturously applauded: the first, an andantino in nine-eight time, a delicious melody; the second a florid and sprightly cavatina in A flat, which is mightily encored with fervour. Mario has in this act an elegant romance, with an accompaniment on the alto, exquisitely executed by Mr. Hill, and a chivalric duet with Mdlle. Castellan. The latter has a brilliant scene, opening with an andante, interrupted by a captivating trio for three sopranos, sung by Mdlle. Castellan, Mdlle. Bellini, and Mdlle. Albani, and winding up with a sparkling caballetta. Marini in the first act has the celebrated Huguenot chant, and the martial song, "*Pif-Paf*," mightily encored, with its eccentric accompaniment of piccolo, ophicleide, and drum. In addition to these pieces there is the chorus of *baigneuses* and the oath of recantation, with its difficult unaccompanied quatuor, sung by Tamburini, Tagliafico, Mario, and Marini.

The music in the second act increases in interest. There is the fiery "*Rataplan*" couplets, sung by Lavia, and the Chorus of Huguenots, mightily encored; the Litany of the female Catholic devotees, admirably chanted; and the interweaving of the themes of these two pieces. Then there is the characteristic Bohemian dance; the peculiar cry of the "*Couvre feu*," or proclamation of the curfew, by the Head of the Night Watch; and, after this, a most powerful duo between Viardot and Marini, in which *Marcel* is warned that *Raoul*, his master, is in peril from assassins. This duetto always creates an immense sensation, so finely is it executed. The septuor of the duel, for four basses (Tamburini, Marini, Rache, and Polonini) and three tenors (Mario, Mei, and Soldi), brings down thunders of applause, and on Tuesday narrowly escaped an encore. Nothing could be more beautiful than Mario's head notes at the end of the septuor; he ascended to C natural with wonderful effect. The finale of this act—the bridal procession by torchlight, with military band, and the disputes between the Castrillon. The latter has a brilliant scene, opening with an andante, interrupted by a captivating trio for three sopranos, sung by Mdlle. Castellan, Mdlle. Bellini, and Mdlle. Albani, and winding up with a sparkling caballetta. Marini in the first act has the celebrated Huguenot chant, and the martial song, "*Pif-Paf*," mightily encored, with its eccentric accompaniment of piccolo, ophicleide, and drum. In addition to these pieces there is the chorus of *baigneuses* and the oath of recantation, with its difficult unaccompanied quatuor, sung by Tamburini, Tagliafico, Mario, and Marini.

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The third act (in the original opera this is the fourth) on all hands is admitted to be the most sublime inspiration of the composer. Opening with a plaintive romance by Viardot, depicting *Valentine's* sorrows at her union with *Never* whilst her heart is devoted to *Raoul*, it is followed by a concerted piece of colossal proportions, in which *St. Bris* arranges the plan for the massacre of the Protestants on the Eve of St. Bartholomew. This scene is superbly acted by Tamburini and the choral forces. The repudiation of the horrible means of assassination by Tagliafico, as *Never*, was emphatically declaimed; the horror of *Valentine* finely expressed by Viardot; but when the three monk's entered to consecrate the arms, and the masses poured forth their deadly intent in one vast strain of religious fervour, the effect was electrical. The house seemed excited beyond measure by the power of the music and the grandeur of the singers. The wonderful crescendos and gradations of sound, with the thrilling roll of the muffled drums at the end, the tremendous outbreak *fortissimo* followed by the whisper of the multitude of fanatics *pianissimo*, delineated the scene with perfect truth.

The acting and singing of Viardot and Mario are beyond all praise; it was the triumph of vocal and histrionic excellence. One marvellous scale of nearly three octaves achieved by Viardot was cheered immensely; and one passionate phrase of Mario producing equal delight, at the fall of the curtain on the third act they were called for again and again.

In the fourth and last act, the minuet in the beautiful ball-room, with the tolling of the bells of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, announcing the commencement of the massacre, had an appalling effect; but the last scene, at the church in which *Valentine* and *Raoul*, after the death of *Never*, are united by *Marcel*, to meet their fate at the hands of the fanatic Catholics, was the climax of the exciting sensations produced throughout this performance.

The characteristics of Meyerbeer's work are great dramatic effect, its massive choral proportions, and melodious inspiration. The constant recurrence of the Lutheran Hymn of *Marcel* is cleverly contrived, and keeps the story perpetually in the memory. The character of this stern devoted Huguenot is finely conceived, and its attributes were never better developed than by Marini, who has gained great glory by his delineation. His making-up is alone a picture. The character of *Valentine* highly interests and commands the sympathies of the audience; indeed the love story, in the midst of this historical event, is carried on with the greatest skill by Scribe. The emotions produced by this opera—the breathless excitement with which it is listened to—are evidences how Meyerbeer has succeeded in depicting the terrible situation of the drama.

In our last publication we stated that the compliment of an ovation ought to

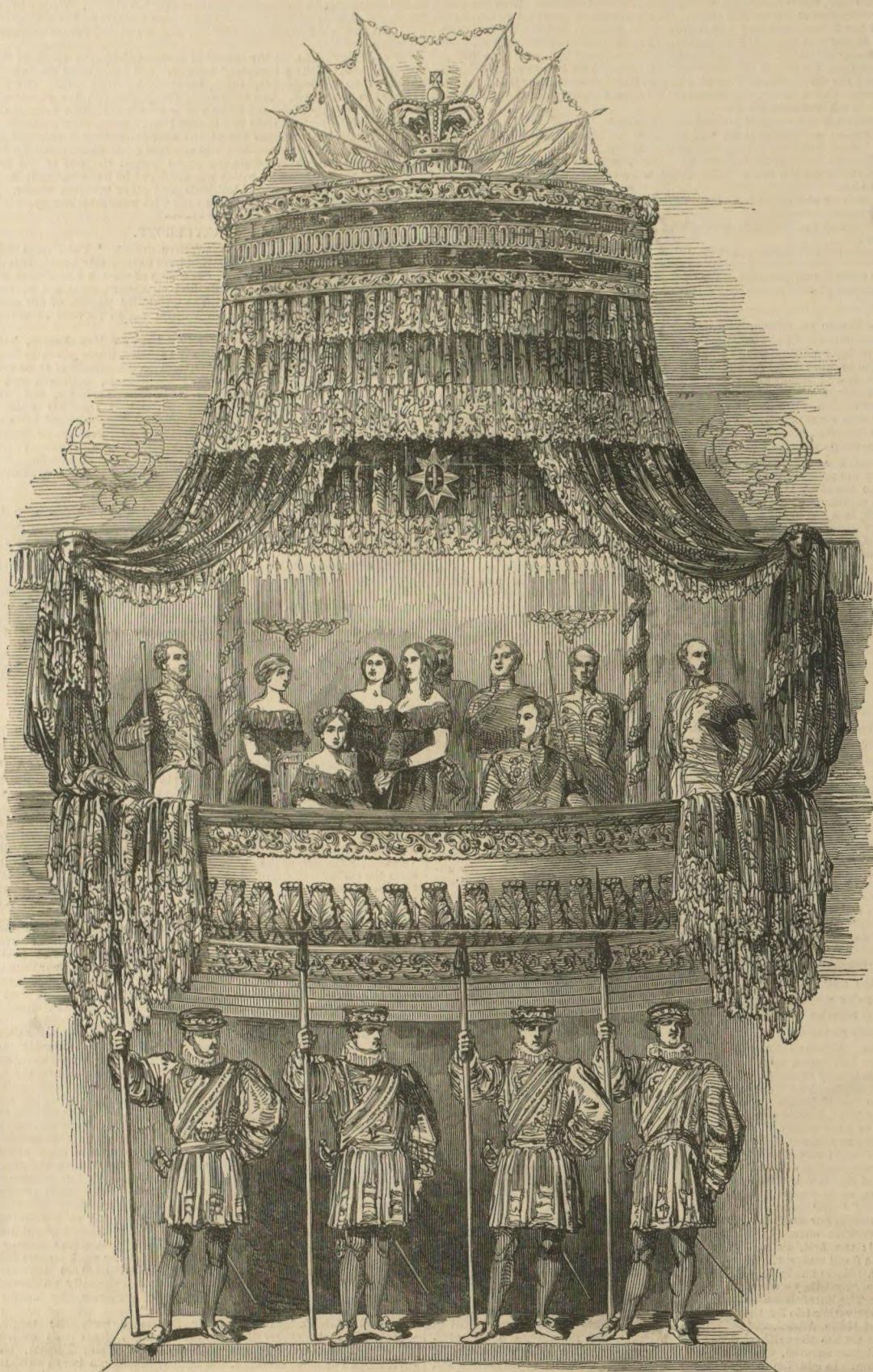
have been paid to Costa as well as to the singers. We were in error—the compliment was so paid after we had left the theatre. He was called for twice, and never did conductor deserve more richly such a distinction. His mounting of this opera was an astounding evidence of musical skill. We are proud of the result, for although the principal singers are foreigners, the band and chorus, with but few exceptions, are English, and we regard the result, therefore, as a national triumph.

On Thursday night, for the benefit of Madame Grisi, the opera of "*Norma*," and the last act of "*La Favorita*

GOODWOOD RACES, 1848.

THE PRIZE PLATE.

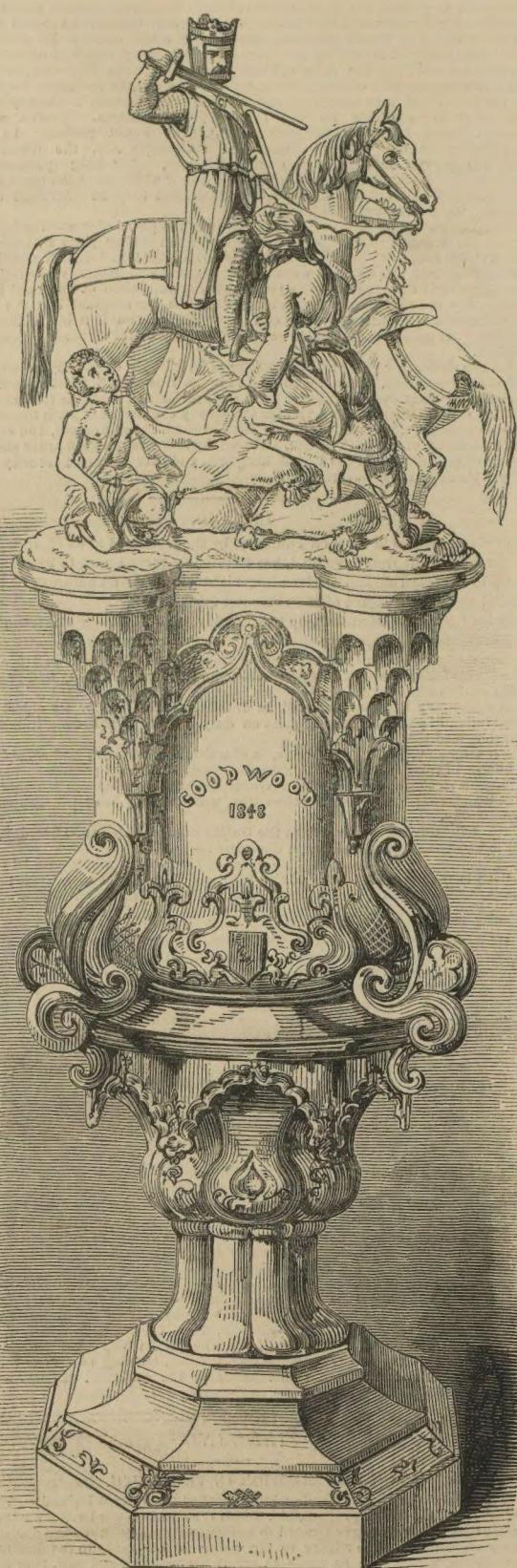
THE three prizes for this year's races maintain the advancement in this branch of design and manufacture which it has been our pleasing duty to record of late.



HER MAJESTY'S STATE-BOX AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COVENT-GARDEN.

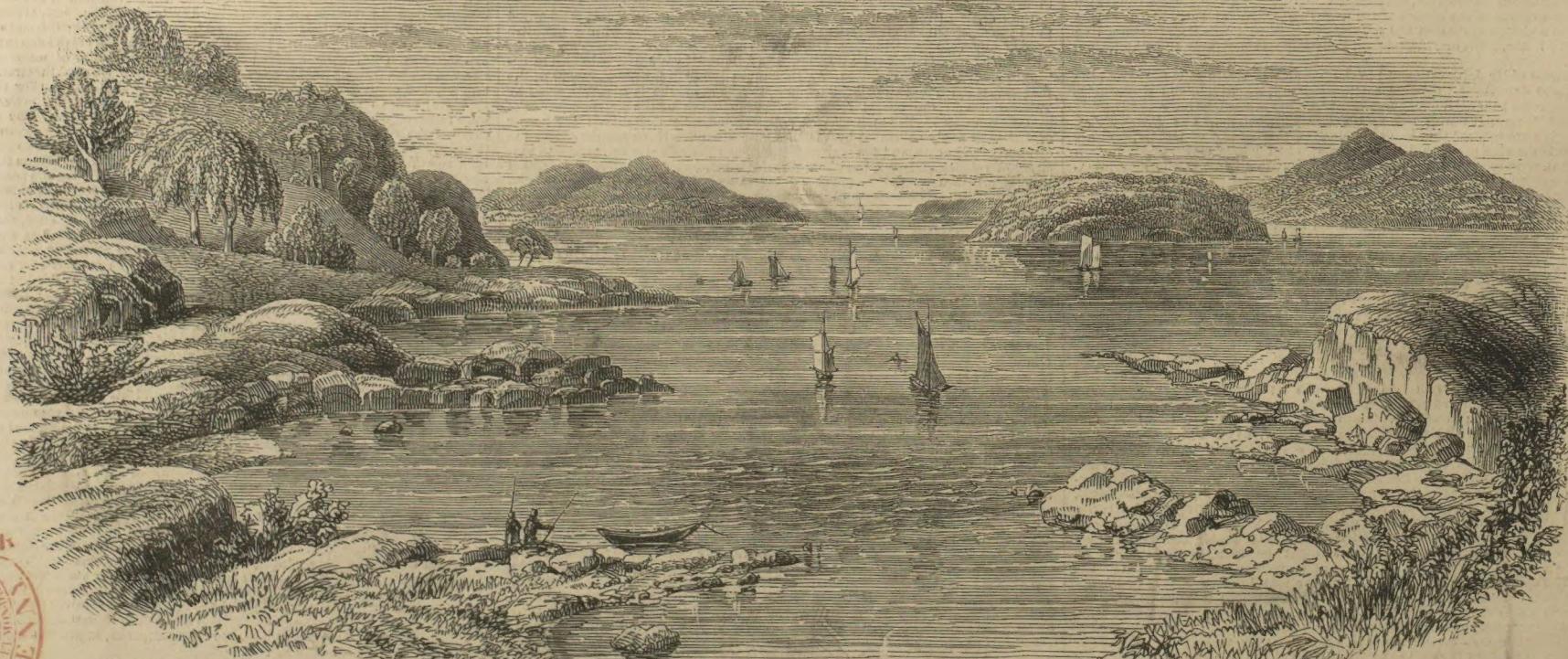
Mr. F. Gye, under whose superintendence and after whose designs the decorations and fittings for the Royal Box were accomplished. Her Majesty expressed

her gratification at the performance of "Les Huguenots" and the arrangements of the Royal Box in the centre of the house, the effect of which is displayed by our artist in the accompanying illustration.

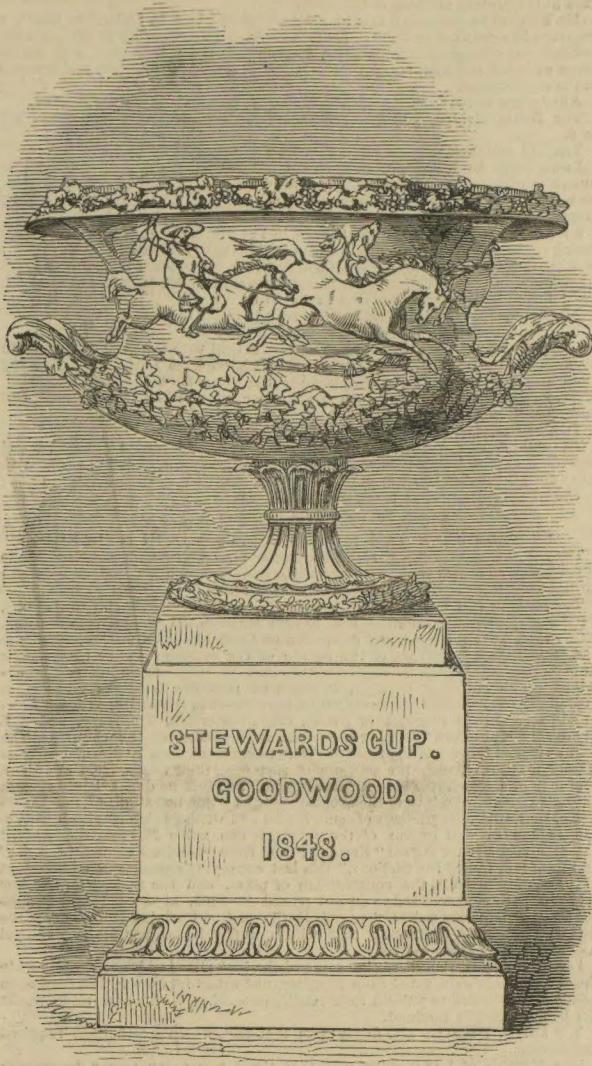


THE CHESTERFIELD CUP.—RICHARD COEUR DE LION AT JAFFA.

THE CHESTERFIELD CUP, in composition, consists of two portions by different artists. The group surmounting the Cup represents "Richard Coeur-de-Lion at Jaffa," where, as a strong proof of the Turkish estimation of Richard, Sa-



PORT LINCOLN, IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE STEWARDS' CUP.

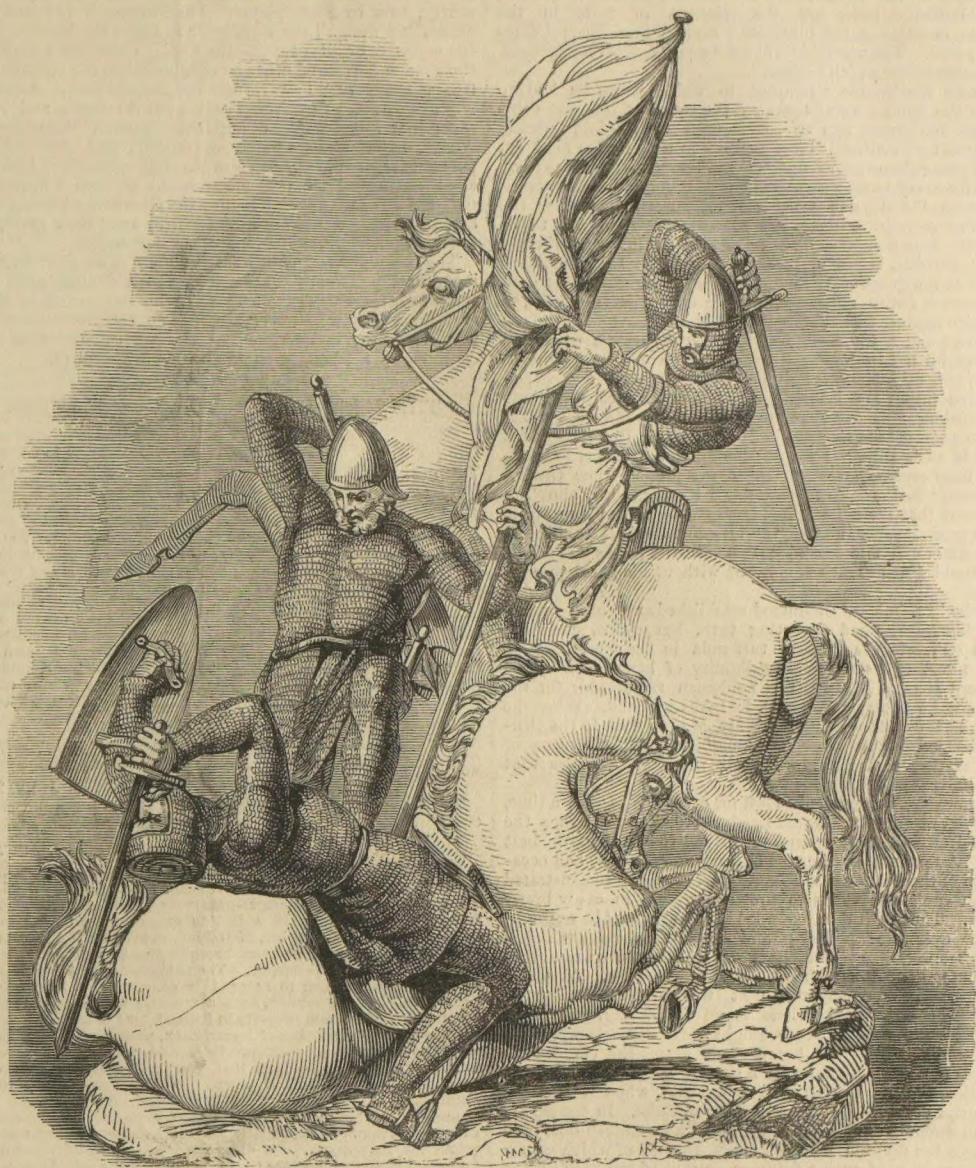
phadin, the brother of Saladin, sought and received knighthood from the King of England, for his son. This fine incident has been admirably designed and modelled by Mr. Cotterell: the group is spirited and characteristic throughout. The Cup itself is in pure and florid arabesque, and the first work in this style executed in England. It has been designed and modelled by Mr. W. Spencer, and is a superb piece of plate. This Prize is from the establishment of Messrs. Garrard and Co., and is a beautiful specimen of manufacture in metal.

THE STEWARDS' CUP is almost literally what its name implies. It is a silver vase, in the style of the celebrated "Warwick." The frieze represents the Guacho catching the Wild Horse of South America by the lasso; designed by Frank Howard; modelled by Alfred Brown, under the superintendence of E. H. Bailey, R.A. There are four *bassi reliefs* in the frieze:—1. The wild horse started; 2. The horse selected, run down, and the lasso thrown; 3. The Guacho receiving the shock of the running horse; 4. The overthrown horse held by a Guacho, saddled by another Guacho, ready for mounting. This vase has been excellently manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

The third Cup consists of a splendid group: "Harold's Standard at the battle of Hastings, A.D. 1066," designed by Frank Howard, and modelled by Alfred Brown, under the superintendence of E. H. Bailey, R.A.

The incident is thus graphically told in the "Pictorial History of England":—"After the death of Harold, the English gave way, but they retreated no farther than their standard, which they still sought to defend. The Normans hemmed them in, making the most desperate efforts to seize the banner. Robert Fitz-Ernest had already grasped it when the battle-axe of Leofwin (the brother of Harold) laid him low, though he suffered the same fate almost simultaneously from the sword of one of the twenty knights who had undertaken to seize the standard. Thus ended this memorable battle, fought where now stand the ruins of Battle Abbey, on the 14th of October, 1066."

In Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's new romance of "Harold," this forms one of the closing *tableaux*. The group has been beautifully executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.



GOODWOOD CUP.—THE FIGHT FOR THE STANDARD AT THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE GOODWOOD MEETING.

TIME was when *l'homme à la blâzé* of Parisian life was a sketch whereof the original might be met wherever you turned your face in the French capital; and it is not so long since May-fair furnished its "used-up" hero every afternoon at the bow-window of Brookes's, or cantering, with the blue devils after him, adown Rotten-row. But *ennui* has bade the *Boulevards* adieu; and Hyde-park is no longer the rendezvous of men "whose blood is snow-broth." We live in stirring days, whose influence not only affects the more serious affairs of mankind, but has become the characteristic of their pleasures also. As the rail to the road—the *valse à deux temps* to the *minuet de la cour*—the



"THE MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT—TIME OF THE RESTORATION."—PAINTED BY T. F. MARSHALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

electric telegraph to the royal mail—the Beacon Course to the last half of the Banbury mile, are the relations of taste in the first and second moieties of the nineteenth century (we discount dates at the present pace). The preamble will not be pronounced *malapropos*, under the circumstances which suggest it.

When Charles the Second attempted to visit Sussex, he had to be dug out of the mud several times in the course of the first day's journey. Some ten years ago the odds used to be laid against those who started for Goodwood Races arriving in time for the meeting. There was one "stage" to convey five thousand crack passengers; and one post-horse for every twenty carriages bawling for "the next turn-out." Those were the days of "the slows;" now Goodwood is the centre of a radius of rails. All that is necessary is to desire to be there—and there you are. The only travelling that occurs—whether you start from London, Paris, or Vienna—is between Chichester and the course; and as the greatest portion of that is through the finest park in the world, there is not so much to grumble at. There are those, to be sure, who urge against this ubiquity, that it interferes with the enjoyment of scenery and a knowledge of the country; and, moreover, that it may give birth to other "go-ahead" contrivances not quite so convenient. What, for instance, if it pervade our parts of speech, and introduce (as one might say in Irish), *short-hand* into conversation? Something portentous of such a change is the wording of an advertisement relating to a sale that takes place on Monday next. In it the Messrs. Tattersalls, it is said, will offer for auction certain high-bred setters, "which have been regularly shot." Up to the present time the expression has been "shot over," or "shot to;" by "regularly shot" we should understand that the animals had been put to death by means of some explosive process—shot in fact, "and no mistake." The abbreviation is more American, and less nice than suits the ear as yet. This digression has enabled us to reach Goodwood without too great precipitation.

That which the late Duke of Richmond established as a social gathering for his neighbours who had a sporting turn, has grown, under the auspices of his son, into the greatest turf gala in the world. Still, Goodwood was forced to its present prodigality of luxuriance by the exertions of Lord George Bentinck—a nobleman remarkable for the energy of purpose he brings to all that he takes in hand. When he gave up racing, luck came to the rescue. Mr. Mostyn took to the Bentinck stud—a monaster establishment; and, on his declining, a successor was found in the person of Lord Clifden, by no means a turfite that does things by halves.

This cannot, however, be expected to last for ever. Once upon a time, a Black, employed at one of the great London breweries, fell into the cooler, and was drowned. The "tap" turned out to be one of the best they ever had. A few months after the accident, a customer had occasion to complain of the quality of the beer. "Well, sir," remonstrated the clerk, "you can't expect us to drown a nigger in eve'y brewing." . . . Thus with the Goodwood Stud—it cannot be expected to command for ever the appliances and means that have raised it to its present transcendence—which is all the better reason that we take advantage of the moment. . . . Alas and well-a-day! what a moment was that when the morning of Tuesday placed it upon the dial! There is an old saying, "it never rains but it pours"—an axiom which might have had its origin on Goodwood race-course. Whether because it is nearer the clouds than any other portion of the kingdom put to a similar use, or because of its superior attraction, the fact is past gainsaying, that, when it does rain there, the character of the weather admits of no mistake. In one part of Great Britain an umbrella is effective; in another, a macintosh does good service; but upon the division of the Sussex Downs of which we are treating, on the occasion of such a forenoon as that of the 25th inst., it comes to the same thin' whether you encase yourself in a waterproof suit or go about in your shirt. Thus, it will be surmised, the clouds lowered upon the Goodwood Meeting of 1848. But against the atmospheric pressure in one scale, there was the sport in the other—sport in quality and quantity never dreamt of in the philosophy of a Queensberry, or a Banbury, or a Mellish. The stately home of the Lennox was already filled with "fair women" and gallants, to whom the other moiety of the quotation might well apply.

A goodly company of these braved the pitiless pelting of a storm that must be imagined, for it cannot be described. A couple of hours after noon the clouds broke, and the sun gleamed out tearfully, but it was very cold and comfortless. As the list was a formidable one, despite the sky influences, they set about its discussion promptly and earnestly. The betting ring circulated its facts and its fables. Among the former was the break-down of Hydrangea, a favourite for the stakes; among the latter—but these may be spared. The appearance of Chichester on Monday evening had not promised well, and the abominable weather with which Tuesday broke might have been expected to cool the zest for sport in the breasts of those who to partake of it had to leave their homes for the wild downs. But such was not the case. Since the days of Hambletonian and Filho da Puta no match had created such general interest as the meeting of Van Tromp and Cossack for the 300 sovs Sweepstakes, with what fortune will be seen anon.

The Hero having walked over for the Craven, Mr. Payne won the Levant with Glauca. Then there was a dead heat for the Drawingroom Stakes, run a match between Glendower and Swordplayer—6 to 1 on the former—which the latter won with all ease in the second attempt. To this succeeded the Ham Stakes, booked at 3 to 1 on Honeycomb, which, however, Colonel Peel won with Tadmor, the colt by Ion out of Palmyra; and next came the Gratwick—that Surplice could not lose; but he did, nevertheless—the winner being Lord Chesterfield's Distaffina, a filly of small account. A Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each, half forfeit, for four-year-olds, twenty-six subscribers, was run a match between Van Tromp and Cossack—the respective winners of last year's St. Leger and Derby, in which they had respectively beaten each other. The favour ran towards Van Tromp, on whom 7 to 4 was laid, and he won in a canter—so absolutely that Cossack's jockey pulled up at the distance! Lord Cliden won the Innkeepers' Plate with Carbuncle; his Lordship's Sagacity walked over or the Goodwood Club Stakes, and the racing terminated. The course was very heavy; the approaches to the stand and all the thoroughfares knee-deep in mud, and "quite shut out" all enjoyment.

Wednesday, though not as wet as its predecessor, was twice as windy, and soon after noon gave assurance of a wretched pleasure trysting. All was cold and comfortless, except the luncheons in the Stand, to which uncommon attention was paid during the sojourn on the Downs. At one o'clock business began with

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas—which was to have been a match between the Hero and Footstool—that is to say, between the Goodwood and the Danebury parties. It was looked upon as a forlorn hope for the former—of course—and in running they offered 100 to 1 on the Hero. Nevertheless, he was beaten by a length—with ease—and therefore was scratched for the Cup—which must have been agreeable for the spirits of his backers in such exhilarating weather. The Stewards' Cup brought out a very large field, and in a very fine race fell to the flag of the Admiral.

And now came the race of the day—that for the Goodwood Stakes. Of the 123 nominations 16 came to the post, Reflection being the favourite at 3 to 1—very short odds in a handicap like this. Chanticleer, at 6 to 1 against him, carrying 9st. 2lb., won by a length—Plaudit second. The winner forthwith came into strong favour for the Cup. Buffalo Gal won the Cowdry, in a very close shave with the Traverser; and the 10 Sovs Sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upwards, Mr. King's Guzman's dam filly won in a bad race by a couple of lengths. The Members' Plate for the City of Chichester was won by Watchdog, by half a length—one of the four that started having run the wrong course. Sagacity won the Orleans Cup from a field of four others, cleverly. And thus ended one of the worst dog-and-cat days ever endured by a party of pleasure, which is a strong way of putting the fact.

THURSDAY.—Here, as at many other places of similar resort, the gala day set in with more promise than its two predecessors. There was now and then a gleam of sunshine, and the temperature was genial, and it was, altogether, better, as regarded the whole, than might have been expected. But it was not, in attendance, at all to be compared to many former Cup days. The effect of scratching the Hero was, of course, to give increased interest to the great event, for which, the preceding evening, and up to the hour of starting, six to four was current on Von Tromp. Lord Stanley's Archery having walked over for the Sweepstakes of thirty sovs each, Sir Richard Williams won the 200 sovs with the Picaroon filly, and Lord George Bentinck the Sussex Stakes with Glenalvon. The Duke of Richmond carried off a 100 sovs sweepstakes with Helter Skelter; and

his Grace's Plate of £100 brought seventeen to the post. This was a scurry, won by Swordplayer. The Molecomb was run for by half-a-dozen, and won, all the way, by John Day's Mr. Milner. And now came the cynosure of all comers—the Cup. There was a deal of gossip about the French horse, and other *on dits*, but when the nine that raced came in front of the Stand all was earnest and deep interest. A finer or truer race was never run. Van Tromp went out in front, and returned in the same place, and finished a gallant winner, without even an effort. Armin, a German bred horse, was second; and Lady Sarah third. The pace moderate till they came to the mile-post from home, when it became very good. Honeycomb won the 25 Sovs Sweepstakes in a canter; the 200 sovs ditto by Belus; and Glendower having won the Racing Stakes, beating Surplice, a bad third, and thus giving *coup de grace* to his Leger hopes, the interest of the day ended.

The closing day at Goodwood has more of an amateur character about it than belongs to any other meeting on a similar scale. Its mere returns may therefore suffice to wind up our record of the sports. In abundance they were never exceeded on the British turf: intrinsically they were good, and marked by features calculated to influence very considerably the betting on future important events.

"THE MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT—TIME OF THE RESTORATION."

PAINTED BY T. F. MARSHALL.

THIS was one of the most attractive pictures in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, just closed. It is of a class which has become very popular of late years. The composition is graceful, and the incident is well told. The notary and the parents, in one sense "the contracting parties," are seated at the table; and the betrothed lovers are on a settee to the right of the picture. To the left is a comparatively uninterested person, perchance a sister, wreathing the wedding garland; another female is more observant, and in the doorway is a little episode of family gossip. The period of the scene is "the Restoration," as the costumes bespeak. The room is a picturesque "interior," the walls and ceiling finely carved and panelled, the floor parquetted, and the bay-window light with armorial boast. There is, too, the family portrait; that embellished accessory to comfort, the folding screen; and the luxuriously appointed table, and the cushioned and embroidered chairs, not forgetting the iron-bound chest, bespeak the opulence of all the parties. This is, altogether, a picture of high merit, as regards composition, colouring, and carefully-studied accessories.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY, JULY 22.

The House of Peers sat for a short time, when the Royal Assent was given by commission to a great number of public and private Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, JULY 22.

The House assembled at twelve o'clock.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT IN IRELAND.

Lord J. RUSSELL, at a quarter-past twelve, rose amidst profound silence, and moved for leave to bring in a Bill to empower the Lord-Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors, of Ireland, to apprehend and detain, until the 1st of March, 1849, such persons as he shall suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's person and Government. The noble Lord having expressed his deep regret at being compelled to suspend the constitutional liberties of Ireland; and declared that, in his opinion, such a measure was absolutely necessary for the preservation of life and property in Ireland, for the prevention of the effusion of blood, and for the stopping of insurrection, proceeded to state the grounds upon which he rested his proposition. He considered it would be necessary for him to prove three things:—First, that the present state of things in Ireland was fraught with evil—that it threatened danger—that we were on the eve of an outbreak, if not timely prevented. Secondly, that there were means sufficient to produce great evils and dangers unless some measures should be adopted to counteract them. Thirdly, that the measure he proposed was the most appropriate for its purpose. He did not propose to rest his case on any secret information known only to the Government; but he would rest it on facts patent, notorious, and palpable.

He then proceeded to trace the history of the Irish Confederation down to the present time, establishing, from the avowed manifestoes published in the *Felon* and the *Nation* newspapers, that the fixed determination of these Confederates was to abolish entirely the Imperial Government—to take away from the Queen all authority in Ireland—to annihilate all the rights of property—to hold up the hope of plunder to those who would break their oaths of allegiance and join in rebellion—and to hold up the threat of depriving all those of their property who would remain fast to their allegiance and refuse to assist in the insurrection. One of these manifestoes, entitled, "The Value of the Irish Harvest," set forth that there was growing on the Irish soil eighty millions of produce, and declared that it would be for the new Irish Council of Three Hundred to decide how this produce should be apportioned; thus showing that by one sweeping confiscation the masters of this Red Republic were prepared to disregard all existing social rules, and to reduce everything to anarchy. The noble Lord then went on to describe the means of effecting their treasonable objects possessed by the Confederates. All the accounts received by the Government proved that the organisation of the Clubs was formidable, that it was rapidly progressing, and that in many parts of the country the plans of the associates were ripe for execution. He adduced the accounts obtained from Tipperary, Meath, Louth, Cork, Waterford, and other counties, as evidence of the formidable nature of the organisation of the insurgents; all the information received from all quarters, and all the opinions obtained from various persons being to the one effect, that though persons of property and the clergy of all denominations were decidedly against an outbreak, no influence would have any effect in deterring many thousands of the younger men, especially of the farmer class, from joining in the proposed insurrection; in fact, nothing was now wanting but the naming of the day and hour, to be fixed by the leaders, for carrying into effect this fatal revolution. The noble Lord quoted a letter received that day from Lord Clarendon, in which the Lord-Lieutenant stated that the aspect of things was growing worse, and that the change of opinion from loyalty, on the part of the Irish people, was most rapid within the last few days. It might be necessary to introduce a measure for the prevention of the organisation of clubs, and to the first, the most direct, the immediate and efficacious remedy for the existing evil, would be the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—power to be given to the Lord-Lieutenant of at once securing the persons of those suspected of high treason. The Government might have been justified in demanding this power at an earlier period, but they delayed it as long as was possible. He implored the House, if their conviction was this measure should pass, to lose no time in arming the Lord-Lieutenant with the power requisite. Without it, rebellion could undoubtedly be put down, but it would be at the expense of blood, at the cost of much misery and ruin. No man could say what the consequence of withholding these powers even for a day would be. The Government undertook the responsibility, however odious it might be, of proposing this measure; and they confidently asked the House to accept their responsibility, mindful of the blessings they would preserve and mindful of the risks they might incur.

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR charged the Government with laying the Irish people to rebellion, and with then attempting to repress the mischiefs of their own creating by means of Coercion Bills. Strong as the Government was in uniting all parties in the House in favour of this measure, its only effect would be to hasten the revolution. The hon. member, in the course of his speech, verged very close upon treason, declaring that he was not for repeal, but separation.

Mr. PEEL was prepared to give his unqualified support to the Government. He trusted in the veracity of the Ministers when they stated that the conspiracy was wide-spread and imminent, and he was ready to take his part with the Crown against those mock Kings of Munster of whom they had heard, and against those conspirators who were working to substitute for the mild sway of her Majesty a cruel and sanguinary despotism. There was now no excuse for further delay in coping with the Irish traitors, and he for one was prepared to consent to the suspension of all the forms of the House in order to the speedy passing of this Bill; and if additional powers should be required, he trusted the Government would not hesitate a moment in bringing them forward. Having referred to the results of revolution on the Continent, the right hon. gentleman concluded by reiterating his conviction that the throne of this country was firmer than ever fixed in the hearts and affections of the people.

Mr. B. OSBORNE would vote for the introduction of the Bill; but before the close of the session he would bring forward a motion which would call the attention of the House to the whole state of the political and social condition of Ireland.

Mr. SADLER thought that, in the present state of Ireland, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was absolutely necessary.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD was confident that remedial measures alone would give peace and tranquillity to Ireland; and, in accordance with that opinion, he moved as an amendment, "That the present distressed state of Ireland arose from misgovernment and want of remedial measures for acknowledging grievances, without which no measures of coercion could restore content and order in that country."

Mr. CALLAGHAN seconded the amendment, and contended that the people of Ireland never would be satisfied until they were permitted to manage their own affairs.

Mr. DISRAELI said the movement in Ireland was neither more nor less than Jacobinical, having for its objects plunder and the destruction of property. He could therefore see no possible objection to arming the Government with the powers it asked for.

Mr. CALLAGHAN opposed the Bill; which was supported by Sir D. NORREYS and Mr. H. DRUMMOND.

Mr. HUME felt himself bound, though with great reluctance, to support the measure of the noble Lord, believing it necessary in order to preserve peace in Ireland. He must at the same time say that the Government was responsible for all the evils which now afflict Ireland. They had over and over again promised measures of relief for that country, but nothing whatever of that kind had been done. He was of opinion that Parliament ought not to be prorogued while Ireland continued in its present distracted state.

Mr. NEWDEGATE gave his fullest support to the measure of the Government.

Mr. GREGGAN thought that before suspending the constitutional principles of

Ireland, the necessity should be dire and urgent; but he believed such was the case at the present moment in that country.

Mr. REYNOLDS contended that no act had taken place in Ireland to justify a measure like that before them. There was nothing to complain of beyond a few seditious speeches and inflammatory articles in some newspapers, and surely these were not sufficient reasons for suspending the great principles and benefits of the constitution.

After a few words from Mr. MUNZT, Sir H. W. BARRON, and Colonel DUNNE, The House divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 271 to 8.

The Bill was then brought in, and read a first time; and

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, that, as the opinion of the House had been so unequivocally expressed, and as, if the Bill were to pass, it should pass at once, he would ask the House to give it a second reading. The noble Lord moved accordingly.

Mr. LUCIUS O'BRIEN remarked, that he had at first thought of abstaining from voting on this Bill, because, in all probability, his near relative would be the first person affected by it, but the consideration that his conduct might be misconstrued, and the conviction that the measure would be most beneficial to Ireland, had induced him to record his vote for the Bill.

After a few observations, the Bill was read a second time.

The House then went into committee on the Bill; and

Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the Bill was identical with the Act of 1822, with one exception—the omission of the clause which required that, in case of the arrest of a member of Parliament, leave of the House should be first obtained.

Mr. B. OSBORNE objected to the continuance of the Bill to March next, and moved an amendment to limit its operation to the 1st September next.

This amendment was withdrawn.

The Bill passed through committee, was reported, and read a third time and passed—all the standing orders having been previously suspended to allow it to go at once through all its stages.

The House adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT IN IRELAND.

The Bill to empower the Lord-Lieutenant or the Chief Governor of Ireland to apprehend and detain in custody persons suspected of treasonable designs was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in moving the suspension of the standing orders, for the purpose of allowing the Bill to pass through all its stages in one day, stated that, since the incidental discussion on Lord GLENGALL's motion, additional and overwhelming evidence of the nature of the exigency under which their Lordships were obliged to legislate had come to light. From information obtained up to Saturday evening, it appeared that the system of clubs—that machinery out of which the rebellion had grown—was advancing at an accelerated pace. In the counties of Meath, Cork, Waterford, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, the clubs were attaining the practical possession of the country. The acknowledged leaders of the rebellion were going from town to town, and from county to county, with the purpose of reviewing their forces, &c. ; and these proceedings were carried on without disguise. But that no doubt should remain on their Lordships' minds of the specific nature of the intentions of the insurgents, he would read portions of some letters and writings published on Saturday in the avowed organs of the rebels. The noble Marquis then quoted extracts from a letter signed "Brennan," and from an address signed "J. F. L." and from "Practical Instructions," this last conveying suggestions with respect to the casting of balls, the construction of pikes, and the making of window grenades. Having referred to an Act passed in 1803, as a precedent for suspending the standing orders, the noble Marquis asked their Lordships to pass the Bill without delay, intimating that within a few hours her Majesty's Royal Assent would be given to it.

Lord BROUGHAM remarked that some of the incendiary addressed published in the rebel papers were dated from Newgate, and asked how it was that persons in prison were allowed to publish their rebellious writings? Such a thing would not be permitted in England.

The Earl of WICKLOW also dwelt upon that fact, which he thought required explanation.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that there was every reason to suppose that the letters purporting to come from Newgate were not written in the prison at all.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH had great apprehensions that the sanguine expectations entertained of the result of this measure would be disappointed; for he did not believe it would put down the rebellion in Ireland, although it might precipitate it. If adopted six weeks ago, it might have prevented that organisation of clubs which the Government had seen growing up from day to day without check.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE assured the Noble Earl that the Government had deliberated incessantly on, and had weighed the arguments for and against, every measure; and there had been a perfect concert on all their measures. At the proper time he would be prepared to defend them.

After a few words from the Earl of GLENGALL, the standing orders were suspended; and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Administration of Justice Bill, and the Protection of Justices against Vexatious Actions Bill, were read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Public Health Bill passed through committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. CARDWELL presented a petition, signed by the Mayor and the principal merchants of Liverpool, expressing their gratitude at the passing of the Bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, and setting forth that, in consequence of the many sympathisers with the Irish rebels in Liverpool, and of the organisation and arming that was going on there, a similar measure, accompanied by permanent military protection, would, in their opinion, be desirable for Liverpool.

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that the Kaffir war had cost up to the last return, and reviewed the whole course of those hostilities, blaming the conduct of Sir T. Maitland in causing a war for the sake of two goats, which would ultimately entail upon this country an outlay of £2,000,000 sterling. The annual expense for maintaining the colonies was £3,000,000, one-half of which was defrayed by this country; and this enormous expense was, in a great measure, created by the money being uselessly frittered away, and, as he was informed, in many instances by peculation. The honourable gentleman then went very minutely into the disposition of our naval and military forces, together with their expense, and stated the various places where those forces might be very safely reduced, or altogether removed, and their places supplied at the expense of the colonies. By these means the Government would effect a very considerable saving in its colonial expenditure. There were some places, too, that would thrive much better if handed over to the East India Company, and would save us a great expense, while they would be more serviceable to us than now. In reference to that portion of the expense that was borne by the colonies, he found that the expenses of those colonies that partially governed themselves were very small in comparison with the expenses of those that were governed directly by the Colonial Office. He observed that the more the colonies legislated for themselves, the more economical and better were they governed. He defied the Colonial Office to legislate adequately for our colonies, scattered as they were over the whole face of the globe, all having conflicting interests, varying in their manners, customs, wants, and resources. The characteristic defects of the colonial system were ignorance and irresponsibility, and the only way to remedy these would be to give to the colonies all the powers to govern themselves which the Colonial Office now enjoyed, with the exception of those which would be incompatible with the sovereignty of this country, and injurious to the interests of the empire. The powers to be reserved by Great Britain should be only a free admission for our surplus population, and a free market for the produce of our industry. By adopting this course the mother country would retain all the advantages they could hope for from our colonies, while the expenses of legislation would be greatly reduced, and would be borne by themselves. He did not propose to abandon any portion of the colonies, but to reduce the expenditure to a very considerable extent, and throw the necessary charges of supporting them on themselves, by giving them local governments; and the money that would be saved by this plan would enable this Government to transfer to Australia 150,000 persons annually, and double that number to North America. The hon. Baronet concluded a very lengthened speech, by stating that if large sums of money were to be spent on the colonies, they might be much more advantageously applied in promoting the emigration of all classes of society, so as to make the colonies as much like the mother country as possible. The hon. gentleman then moved—"That it is the opinion of this House that the colonial expenditure of the British empire demands inquiry, with a view to its reduction; and that to accomplish this object, and to secure greater contentment and prosperity to the colonists, they ought to be invested with large powers for the administration of their local affairs;" and added, that if the House agreed to it, he should, in the early part of next session, move for a select Committee on the subject.

Mr. HUTT, in seconding the motion, concurred in all that had fallen from the hon. Baronet, in his censures on the proceedings of the Colonial Office, and contended that the unanimous opinion of the country was opposed to the Colonial Office assuming to perform duties for which it was incompetent.

Mr. HAWES, after defending the Colonial Office against the charge of ignorance and despotism, and vindicating the colonial policy of England as the best and most successful that the world had ever seen, assented to the motion as tending to strengthen the hands of the Colonial Secretary in still further carrying out the principles of self-government and economy with regard to the colonies.

Mr. SCOTT moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. HUME, Mr. STAFFORD, and Mr. MANGLES severally addressed the House; after which

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he would not object to the adjournment; but the only difficulty was as to fixing a day on which it could be resumed.

The debate was then adjourned to Tuesday week.

Mr. ANSTY rose to "move for the papers relating to the charges brought by Governor Macdonald against Thomas O'Brien, Esq., late Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone, and the counter-charges brought by the latter gentleman against the former, and the decision of the Colonial office upon the same." The hon. gentleman was proceeding to call the attention of the House to the conduct of the Colonial Government with respect to the transaction to which his motion referred, when

An hon. member moved that the House be counted, and only thirty-four members being present, the House adjourned at a quarter-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Mr. R. M. FOX withdrew his motion for a Parliament in Ireland, which stood amongst the orders of the day as an adjourned debate. He took that opportunity of deprecating the connexion which appeared to have recently taken place between Repealers and Republicans in that country.

Mr. ANSTY denied all participation with the wicked men who were stirring up rebellion in Ireland.

After some discussion, in which Sir B. Hall, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. H. GRATTON, and other hon. members took part,

Lord J. RUSSELL thought the advocates for a repeal of the union had shown a wise discretion in postponing the discussion of the question at the present moment; and whatever might be their views of the course to be pursued for improving the social condition of Ireland, he hoped they would join with Parliament and the constituted authorities in averting the evils which must follow the traitorous designs of certain parties to overthrow the institutions of the country.

WASTE LANDS (IRELAND).—On the motion for going into committee on the Waste Lands (Ireland) Bill, Sir J. WALSH opposed the Bill, as novel in principle, and calculated to increase the present poverty of the people of Ireland. He therefore moved that the House should resolve itself into committee on the Bill that day six months.—Mr. P. SCROPE strongly supported the Bill.—Some conversation ensued, after which, Sir G. GREY objected to the measure, as calculated to lead to a great expenditure of public money, and as being also mischievous in the manner in which its object was proposed to be attained; for it was evident from the interpretation clause that something more than reclaiming waste lands was contemplated by the Bill. He felt himself called upon, therefore, to oppose its further progress.—After some further conversation, the Bill was withdrawn.

LIFE POLICIES OF ASSURANCE BILL.—Mr. W. FAGAN, in moving the second reading of this Bill, stated the object of it to be to make policies of assurance assignable at law, which they were not at present, though they were assignable in equity. The principle of the Bill was assented to by the leading insurance companies of the country.—The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed that day week.

APPEALS IN CRIMINAL CASES BILL.—This Bill was also read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

SALE OF BEER BILL.—The House went into Committee on this Bill, and, having passed the several clauses, the report was fixed for Wednesday next.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met shortly after five o'clock.

The Ecclesiastical Patronage Suits Compromise (Ireland) Bill went through Committee.

The Prisons Bill also went through Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.—Lord CAMPBELL moved the third reading of the Public Health Bill, with amendments.—The Bishop of LONDON thought that the Select Committee which had been appointed had improved the Bill by making the amendments in it, and therefore he gave his cordial support to it.—The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Lord BROUGHAM put a question to the noble lord (Lord Lansdowne) relative to the alarming news which had just been received from Ireland. For himself, he thought they were grossly exaggerated, if they were not altogether pure inventions.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that with respect to the rumour which had been circulated in the City, of the commencement of rebellion in Ireland, he had the satisfaction of being enabled to state that there was every probability of its being altogether unfounded. The Government were in the possession of dispatches from the Lord-Lieutenant, dated at three o'clock yesterday, which were brought by a special messenger, but they contained nothing whatever with respect to any such an outbreak. Letters had subsequently been received, dated at six o'clock on the same day, which had come by the mail, but they were equally void of the slightest reference to such an occurrence. He therefore did not think there was the slightest grounds for the circulation of such a rumour. At the same time he begged to add that there was the greatest probability of an outbreak in that particular quarter of Ireland in which it was rumoured disturbances had already commenced.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY blamed the Government for the way in which they had allowed the Irish people to go unchecked until they had arrived at the very verge of rebellion; but he trusted now that they would exercise ever possible power with which they were invested, to prevent these deluded people proceeding any further.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he had that moment received additional intelligence up to seven o'clock yesterday evening, which was equally devoid of any information as to the reported outbreak of the people in Ireland. (Hear.)—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

POOR-LAW UNION CHARGES.—The adjourned debate on this Bill was resumed, and, after some hon. members had spoken, it was again adjourned to Friday.

ECCLESIASTICAL UNIONS AND DIVISIONS OF PARISHES (IRELAND).—This Bill was read a third time.—The House then adjourned until five o'clock. The Speaker resumed the Chair at five o'clock, when there was an unusually full attendance of members.

FALSE RUMOURS.—STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. MONSELL rose amidst almost breathless silence, and said—Sir, seeing the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department in his place, I wish to put a question to him with reference to the rumours which have reached this city to-day with regard to the state of Ireland. I am happy to know that a great many of these rumours are entirely false. (Cheers.) And I am sure I only express the feeling of the House, when I say that a more heartless or disgraceful rumour was never perpetrated than that which has been circulated to-day. (Loud cheers.) I do

not know whether there is any means that the right hon. Baronet could make use of to prevent the electric telegraph from being used for such disgraceful purposes, but I am sure if the right hon. Baronet has the power to do so he will take care to prevent a recurrence of these disgraceful practices. (Cheers.) The question I wish to ask him first is, what accounts he has received from Ireland; and, secondly, do these accounts confirm the statement that the whole of the south of Ireland is in open insurrection?

Sir GEORGE GREY: I have great satisfaction in stating that I have every reason to believe that the alarming accounts which have appeared in the later editions of the morning papers, and which were transmitted this morning from Liverpool by the electric telegraph, to the effect that insurrection had actually broken out in the south of Ireland, are totally destitute of truth. (Loud cheers.) Sir, on receiving the first copy of the paper transmitted to me containing the intelligence, said to have been sent from Liverpool this morning, I despatched a letter to the honourable member for Stoke-upon-Trent, to induce him to forward a communication by the electric telegraph to the Mayor of Liverpool, requesting to know from him what information had been received in Liverpool from Ireland, and I received a despatch from that functionary, by the electric telegraph, stating that the information published this morning was accompanied from Ireland by a letter, dated Dublin, Wednesday evening, which represented that Mr. Conway, of the *Dublin Evening Post*, had received from the Castle a most dreadful rumour which he was about to publish in a second edition of that paper. The writer then went on to say, that he took advantage of our Queen's messenger going off at the moment for London, to forward the intelligence in a parcel to Messrs. Willmer and Smith, of Liverpool, who, no doubt, would transmit it to London by the electric telegraph. The Mayor of Liverpool, about an hour after this, further communicated to me that he is perfectly satisfied that the Irish intelligence, contained in the paragraph published in the morning papers, is utterly untrue, unless Government have received a dispatch from Lord Clarendon, confirming it. He also states that a Queen's messenger certainly had arrived from Dublin by a steamer this morning, and he left Liverpool by the half-past six express train. Now, it is perfectly true that a Queen's messenger was dispatched from Dublin last night. I had sent him over with a dispatch, stating that the bill for suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act had received the Royal Assent, and he left Dublin with a despatch from the Lord Lieutenant yesterday evening, and arrived in London by the express train this morning at half-past one o'clock. This despatch certainly describes the state of the country in the neighbourhood of Clonmel, Carrick, and Thurles to be dreadful, but in relation to any actual outbreak it is perfectly silent, and makes no mention whatever. (Hear.) I have seen the messenger, and he states that he left Dublin at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, but he assures me that he brought no parcel or letter for any party whatever. The messenger is stated to have come over by a special steamer from Kingston yesterday; that he started at three o'clock by the steamer which was reported to have had the Queen's messenger on board. Now, no Queen's messenger came over in that steamer; but I have received letters from the Lord Lieutenant, written after the departure of the Queen's messenger yesterday afternoon, which contain no allusion to those frightful accounts. I am also assured by an hon. member that the hon. gentleman the member for Totnes left Dublin yesterday by the steamer which leaves at 7 o'clock, and that everything was tranquil when he left—that no rumour of the kind had reached his ears while the steamer left the port. I will only add that I certainly shall endeavour to trace the wilful originator of the report. (Loud cheers.) I have now given all the information in my power; and it enables me to concur with the honourable gentleman that these reports were fabricated for a wicked and malicious purpose. With respect to the state of Ireland, I may only add, that by the letters which I have received from the Lord-Lieutenant, it appears that Sir Charles Napier had arrived at Cork with his squadron—(hear, hear)—with an able and ample body of troops, who, I am sure, are always ready to discharge their duty with unflinching bravery, and who are, therefore, entirely free from the imputations which the reports circulated this day have most unfoundedly cast upon them. (Cheers).

After some remarks from Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. A. BROOK, and other honourable members, the subject dropped.

The rest of the evening was passed in discussing the clauses of the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill.—Adjourned.

EXTENSION OF THE APHIS VASTATOR, THE CAUSE OF THE POTATO DISEASE.

(To the Editor.)

The present year has been most favourable for the observation of the course of the potato disease, as the *rationale* which I have developed in my treatise on the subject has been shown in the most extraordinary manner.

Up to a recent period, the plants exhibited a most healthy appearance, being free from disease in every respect till the destructive insect settled upon the infected plant and inflicted the first injury.

Where the insect pierces the leaf the tissue is damaged; and the baneful effect is more readily produced in dark weather, when there is not sufficient light to cause the leaves to perform their functions. The injured tissue then dies, and becomes covered by a forest of little fungi, which have been well described by Berkely; and subsequently the tuber and haulm become infested by those other fungi which years ago have been elaborately figured by the distinguished Martius. The drop of yeast scarce causes less wonderful changes in the vat of wort, than the puncture of the aphis infests upon the economy of the potato plant; and whilst a sufficiency of the insect will destroy the plant under every circumstance, a very few will effect the same injury where darkness favours the result.

At the present time, although considerable damage has been done to certain kinds of potatoes, the injury has not extended to all the sorts; and, therefore, if the insect speedily leaves the plant, no considerable loss will be sustained.

ALFRED SMEE.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

MRS. HAMPTON'S SOIREE MUSICALE.—On Monday evening, this accomplished vocalist gave a concert, at the residence of C. R. Mansell Talbot, Esq., M.P., No. 40, Belgrave-square, which was fully and fashionably attended. Mrs. Hampton is a skilful interpreter of music of every school, but her speciality is in the singing of Irish melodies, which she invests with a charm, grace, and feeling that powerfully command the sympathies of her auditory. Her "Mother's Lament," a MS. ballad, "Good Night," and "Little Nell," were much applauded. Mrs. Hampton also sang a scenic ballad, "Lord of the Castle," composed by her brother, Mr. Osborne, with good effect. Madlle. Antonia de Mendi gave the "Qui la voce," from Bellini's "Puritani," beautifully; and Albion's "Non piu mes a" was as brilliantly effective as ever. Tagliafico sang with Albion the duo, "Dunque io son," and, with Madame Tagliafico, another duo, capitally. M. Roger's beautiful tenor voice was heard to the best advantage in Borelder's song, "Quel plaisir d'etre soldat," from the opera of "La Dame Blanche." Osborne and Benedict performed a pianoforte duo, composed by the former, in the best possible style.

HERR DEICHMAN'S MATINEE MUSICALE.—This clever violinist's concert, at 40, Gower-street, on Monday, was well attended. He was assisted by Herr Goldberg, Herr Hansmann, Madame Sabatier, Miss S. Howson, Herr Goldsmith, Signor Flavio, and John Parry. The Duke of Cambridge was present.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.—The *Gazette de Guernsey* publishes accounts of two concerts given in that island by Mr. Templeton, assisted by the veteran composer, Blewitt. The talents of these professors have produced the best impression on the amateurs and critics of Guernsey.—The Théâtre de la Nation, in Paris, re-opened on Friday with Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," Guemard being the *Robert*, and Alizard *Bertram*; Madlle. Nau, *Isabelle*; and Madlle. Grimm, from the Opéra Comique, made her *début* in *Alice*. Marie, formerly a tenor of the Académie, but who has returned a baritone, is engaged at the Théâtre de la Nation. The ballet of the "Amazones" is in active rehearsal, as also a new opera by Scribe, the music by Clapisson, entitled "Jeanne la Folle." The Opéra Comique re-opened the same evening with "L'Eau Merveilleuse" and "La Fille du Régiment."—Ole Bull has invented an improved model for making violins.—Panofka, the violinist and composer, has quitted Paris for Edinburgh.—Vivier, the celebrated horn-player, created a great sensation at the Concert Hall, Manchester, on the 13th inst. Madame D'Okolski (an English contralto, married to a Pole), Madame Dorus Gras, M. Dorus (the flautist), and M. Massol were also engaged. Mr. Seymour was leader of the orchestra.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE MEETING AT LINCOLN.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute commenced on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at Lincoln, under the presidency of Earl Brownlow, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese being the patron. The City of Lincoln is full of architectural remains of all ages, from the time of the Romans; and, besides the magnificent Cathedral, which is perhaps the finest in England, and its situation on the edge of a hill the noblest that can be imagined, there are some of the most perfect remains of the domestic architecture of the middle ages that now exist in this country, particularly of Norman work. The Hall of St. Mary's Guild, (commonly known as John of Gaunt's Stables,) is one of the most perfect pieces of Norman domestic architecture in England. The neighbourhood, too, is particularly rich in its churches, especially along the cliff which runs from Grantham to Newark, containing some of the most beautiful specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in this country.

Among those who have assembled to take part in the proceedings of the week are Lord and Lady Brownlow, the Duke of St. Albans, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Yarborough, Lord and Lady Alford, Lord and Lady Monson, Lord Braybrooke, the Bishops of Norwich and Lincoln; the Deans of Lincoln, Ely, Westminster, Hereford, and Chichester; the Archdeacon of Lincoln, the Precentor of Lincoln, Sir John Boileau, Sir Charles Anderson, Mr. Hallam (the historian); Mr. Cockerell, R.A.; Professor Willis; Mr. Britton, F.S.A., the well-known author of "Cathedral Antiquities"; Mr. Kemble, the Anglo-Saxon scholar; Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum; Messrs. Bloxam, J. H. Parker, Buckler, and very many others. The total number of members and subscribers for the present meeting is about 250, including many ladies.

TUESDAY.

The reception room on Tuesday was at the Great Northern Hotel, a new building, only opened last week, and beautifully arranged; and, in a very short time, every bed there was occupied.

The proceedings on Tuesday commenced at twelve o'clock, the introductory meeting being held in the County Assembly Rooms, near the Cathedral, when the Bishop of Norwich, who was elected President last year at that city, rose and said: "Before I resign the high honour of President in favour of the noble President elect (Earl Brownlow), I shall take advantage of the chair, and make some remarks relative to this Society. The science of Astronomy, to some, is the mere sparkling firmament; but to the scientific astronomer the science teaches that these sparkling stars are immense worlds, and give further proof of a great and good being—the Ruler of the Universe. Take the science of Geology: we dive into the mine, and ascend the mountain, and it tells us how many ages—almost countless—the Creator has been forming the earth; and we are lost in astonishment at his works. Painting, again, may be said to be more astonishing than these. By its aid we are accustomed to behold things brighter and truer. Archaeology, however, teaches more—it awakens our eyes, it opens our ears, and produces unalloyed satisfaction in what we behold. Do we see the castle, with its dungeons—we can picture to ourselves the prison where the poor captive pined away. Do we see the noble remains of a baronial residence—we can picture to ourselves the knights and ladies dressed as on one of their holidays. Do we see the landscape—by the aid of archaeology, it reminds us of what our ancestors have done amid these scenes, and to some of which deeds we are indebted for the bulwarks of our liberty. Archaeology teaches us to admire the greatness of those who designed such noble structures as the adjoining Cathedral—an edifice which modern architects cannot equal; and thus the science leads us to venerate the skill of our pious ancestors. Some jealous persons have said that archaeologists wish to bring back to our age the barbarisms of the middle ages. I say, we repudiate so false an accusation. What we do wish, is to be able to equal our ancestors, in erecting temples to Him to whom we cannot do too much homage. For my part, I am so much a Tractarian, that I would bring in the aid of sculpture and painting in adorning our churches. I am glad to say that we have something improved during the last twenty-five years; we have learnt to wish for something more than the mere bricks and mortar, and we can safely say that Archaeology has done so much—we have abolished the style of brickbats. I must say one word in favour of whitewash; it has saved us many of the beauties of our old churches: let the spirit of improvement progress in restoring what we have left to us, and we possess beauties in our churches which other countries cannot boast." The Bishop of Norwich then went on to say, his numerous avocations had prevented him from attending and doing so much as he desired: but he was glad he was to be succeeded by Earl Brownlow, who had the leisure and the means of doing much. The right rev. Bishop then resigned the chair to Lord Brownlow.

Earl Brownlow then took the chair, and stated that his best wishes were for the welfare of the Society, and said they were one means of producing churches in good taste, by the study of Archaeology.

The Marquis of Northampton next rose to propose the thanks of the meeting to the late President, the talented Bishop of Norwich; he did with mingled feelings of satisfaction and pain—pain, in having to lose the services of their late chairman, who had in his able speech of this day secured their unanimous applause, and which speech alone was quite sufficient to secure to the Bishop of Norwich the vote of thanks, without him (the Marquis of Northampton) saying more. The Marquis of Northampton then stated the pleasure he had in having now for their President Earl Brownlow, who had built several churches at his own expense; adding that the noble earl's family had imitated his example, and had subscribed largely to the building of new churches.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln rose to second the motion, and stated the several benefits to be derived from the study of Archaeology. Moralists knew that by directing our thoughts to the past or the future, we were less likely to think of things of the present. The Bishop of Lincoln complimented the Bishop of Norwich on his speech of that day, and cordially seconded the motion of thanks to the late President, which was carried by acclamation.

The Lord Monson was very glad indeed to meet the learned

MEETING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, AT LINCOLN.



DOORWAY OF THE JEW'S HOUSE.

bited last year at Norwich, from the collection of Lord Hastings, which had been found while dredging in the river Seine, and of which an illustration was given at the time in our account of the Norwich Meeting.

hibited, and also a series of daggers, and some varieties of spurs. A curious head-piece is also exhibited, by Col. Jarvis, of Doddington, which has been used as a cure for scolding wives. It consists of an iron mask, with a tube projecting four or five inches from the mouth. How far this was successful in curing the scolding wives, no documents were exhibited to show.

Some beautiful chalices are also exhibited; one of silver gilt, Florentine workmanship of the fifteenth century, by H. P. Oakes, Esq.; others by Bishop Gravesend, and an unknown ecclesiastic, by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. A very large and interesting collection of Roman and Mediæval pottery, as well as of a great variety of Roman fibulae, keys, and other things, found in the numerous excavations in Lincoln of late years, for the railways and waterworks in and near the town, are exhibited by Arthur Trollope, Esq.

The keys of Fotheringay Castle, exhibited by the Archdeacon of Lincoln. An interesting series of keys, from Colchester, London, &c., by W. Whincopp, Esq.

In the evening, a public dinner took place at the Corn Exchange; Earl Brownlow in the chair. The company numbered upwards of 260. After the cloth was drawn, the usual loyal toasts were proposed, and received with acclamation. The Mayor then proposed "Prosperity to the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, with thanks for their visit to the ancient city of Lincoln." Several other toasts were given, and the dinner was enlivened by the choristers of the Cathedral.

Amongst the company were most of the noblemen and gentry of the neighbourhood. Among the speakers was the Duke of St. Albans, who strongly urged the necessity of every man promoting and encouraging societies such as the Archaeological. The meeting was also addressed by Sir C. Anderson, and the Dean of Westminster; and by Mr. Hallam and Mr. Kemble.

WEDNESDAY.

This morning the Sectional Committee on Architecture met in the County Assembly-Room, when Mr. W. Winston read a paper upon the stained glass of Lincoln Cathedral.

Professor Cockerell then read a paper upon the sculpture in the Cathedral; on which ensued an interesting discussion, led by the Marquis of Northampton, as to the relative merits of the English-Gothic and contemporaneous Italian sculpture.

Mr. Penrose next read a paper upon the numerical proportions of height, length, and breadth observable in the principal dimensions of the Cathedral.

Mr. Nicholson then read a paper upon Tattershall Castle, and the circumstances attending its erection by Cromwell, Treasurer to King Henry VI., between the years 1433 and 1443.

Professor Willis next gave a *vivæ voce* description of the history of the construction of the Cathedral, tracing its peculiarities under different architects; and after the conclusion of the evening service, the Professor led a large party round the Cathedral, and pointed out the details in the transitions of the several periods of architecture. Dr. Bonney, Archdeacon of Lincoln, subsequently read a very curious paper illustrative of certain monuments in the Cathedral which have no dates nor inscription of any kind; but from the armorial bearings upon them the Archdeacon has, with much labour and ingenuity, ascertained to



EAST END OF THE CHANCEL OF ST. MARY LE WIGFORD CHURCH.

Wigford, one of the most interesting churches in Lincoln; this portion, having been barbarously covered with lath and plaster, was opened for the inspection of the Archaeological Institute. It is a fine specimen of early English, of particularly good, simple design; it contains two lancet windows, but the hood mouldings, bosses, and capitals are much



HOSPITIUM, OR MONK'S BARN.

Some curious relics of the Pretender are exhibited by Mr. Hamilton Grey. Two pistols set in silver, which belonged to Charles Edward. The beretto, or red skull-cap, and the mitre of Cardinal York, the Pretender's brother.

The iron arm of De Clephane (the ancestor of the late Marchioness of Northampton), and an engraved ivory horn of De Clephane, described in Sir Walter Scott's "Border Antiquities," both exhibited by the Marquis of Northampton.

The Regalia now used by the Corporation of Lincoln, as well as two of the old swords and a cap of maintenance, which had formerly been used. The Lincoln copy of Magna Charta, one of the most perfect, and an original: the writing is exceedingly distinct, and the letters beautifully formed: exhibited by R. Swan, Esq.—A processional cross, silver gilt, probably Flemish workmanship, of the fifteenth century, deposited by E. J. Willson, Esq., who also contributed several magnificently-embroidered chasubles, and other portions of the vestments of the Romish Church.—An antependium of the time of Edward I., exhibited by Bruno Bowden, Esq.

Italian applique embroidery, of sixteenth century, exhibited by Digby Wyatt, Esq.

The Honourable Board of Ordnance have kindly allowed a series of 15 helmets of different dates, all from the Tower Armoury, to be ex-



OLD FREE SCHOOL, NOW THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

whose memory they were erected. They are called the Burghersh monuments. After a vote of thanks, proposed by Lord Brownlow, the sitting terminated.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

These consist of the semicircular doorway of the Jew's House, a fine specimen of rich, late Norman work.

Next is the interior of the *east end of the chancel of St. Mary le*

mutilated: some ancient painting, of floriated pattern, was discovered above the windows; and in the gable is a quatrefoiled opening.

Next is the *Hospitium*, commonly called "*the Monk's Barn*," about a mile and a half south-east of Lincoln, the remains of a small monastic establishment, said to have been a cell to St. Mary's Abbey, at York. The ruins consist chiefly of the walls of the Chapel, which are late Norman work, with perpendicular windows inserted.

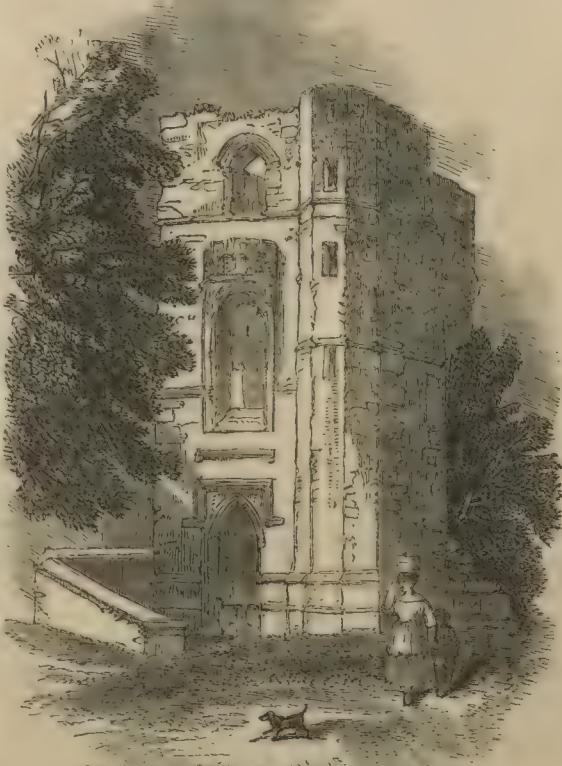
A large old monastic structure, formerly the Free School, and now occupied by the *Mechanics' Institute*, is next illustrated: it is a good example of the Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages, which is unusually abundant at Lincoln.

Remains of the Bishop's Palace.—These fine vestiges have already been noticed.

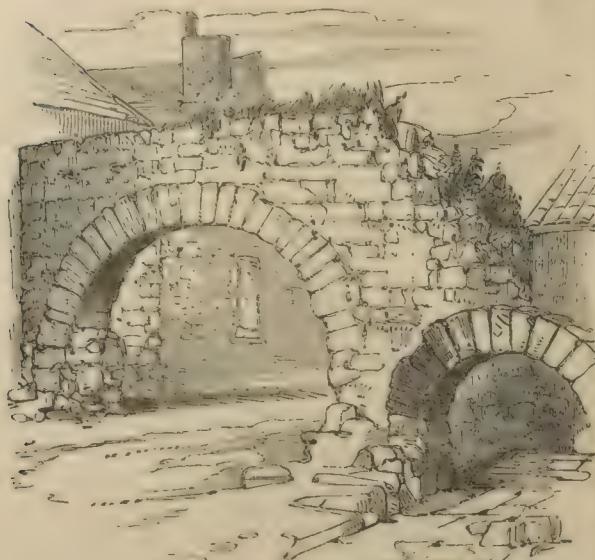
The Newport Gate, the most perfect specimen of a Roman Gate remaining in Britain, is next engraved.

And lastly, the ruined *Keep Tower of Lincoln Castle*, which in general character resembled the keeps of Arundel, Carisbrooke, Tunbridge, and other Norman castles.

Next week we shall resume our illustrations of this very important and interesting meeting. The Institute has never before had so congenial a place for assembling; since now, as in Gough's time, "there are more remains of old buildings in the city of Lincoln than any other place in England."



RUINS OF THE BISHOP'S PALACE.



THE ROMAN GATE.



KEEP TOWER OF THE CASTLE.



THE FREE EXHIBITION GALLERY, AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE little company at this theatre are gaining ground in public favour. The entertainments are of that light style suited to the droppers-in at a theatre, as well as to summer weather; and there is evidence of great care in the different departments of the management.

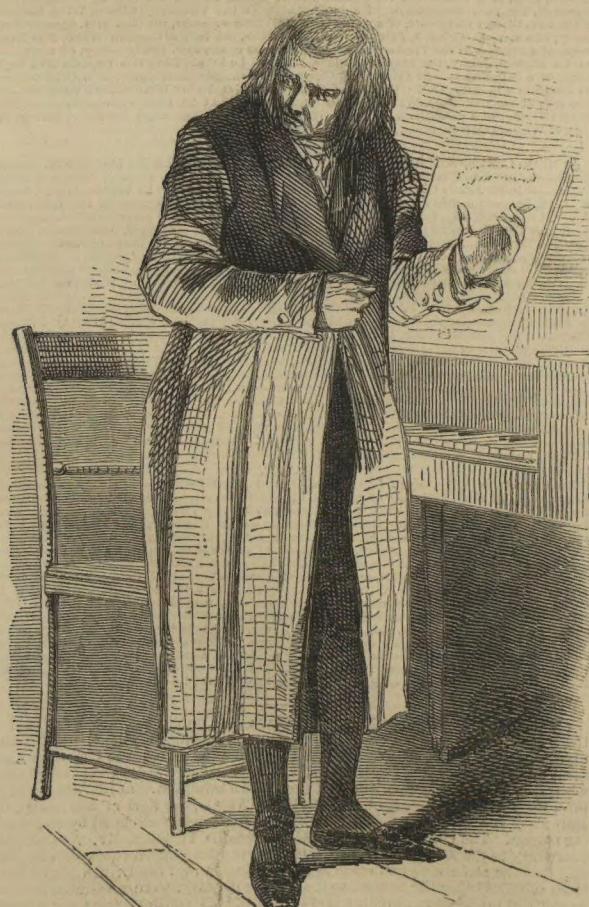
Mr. A. Wigan's *Monsieur Jacques* has been the chief attraction. We spoke in detail, a fortnight ago, of this gentleman's admirable impersonation of the character; and we can only add, that it improves upon repetition.

A half allegorical domestic sketch called "Emigration! the Remedy," apparently suggested by the late agitations in favour of emigration, was produced on Monday, with entire success. It is very short, and slight in construction, but fills up a pleasant half-hour, and terminates with a rustic dance at an Australian harvest home, which brings down the curtain to great applause.

THE INSTITUTION OF THE FREE EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART GALLERY, HYDE-PARK-CORNER.

This body of Artists exhibited last year in the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly. It now tenants the Gallery which was some years since built by the proprietor of the Chinese Exhibition; and does so with a marked and very evident advance in the quality and proportion of excellence observable on the part of its members. As regards light, the Gallery is admirably adapted for the purposes it

has been selected for, and the Exhibition may now challenge severe criticism with advantage to itself. In its address to the public, the Committee of Management state that the three objects sought by this Institution are "Freedom for the artist; certainty of exhibition for his works; and the improvement of public taste." The two first are practical objects enough, and the honesty of their announcement deserves all praise. Of the latter, the less said the better. Every rational observer of the politics of English art knows that the only improvement in public taste recognised by the exhibitor at the Royal Academy in the Suffolk-street Gallery, or in this institution, is the sale of his own works. An attempt is also made to apologise for some oddities shown in the hanging of the gallery, on the score that each artist pays for his place, and hangs his picture as he chooses. This is scarcely a sufficient excuse. The Society might reserve for themselves the right of selecting the best work of each individual for



MR. WIGAN AS "MONSIEUR JACQUES."

"Law for Ladies," also a new piece, is by Mr. A. Wigan, and affords that gentleman another opportunity of showing his versatility as an actor. He is one of the very few performers who contrive to make us see an intention in all they do—not the result of conventional stage tuition, but much reflection and observation of actual life. Hence we never detect him in such traditional pronunciations as "gyarden," "skyies," or "umble;" he speaks according to the well-bred parlance of the day. This little piece is founded on the mutual jealousy of a husband and wife, commencing on their wedding-day, but of course ultimately cleared up. The plot is exceedingly ingenious, but would not tell well on paper, from the elaboration of its delicate intrigue. Mr. Wigan plays Mr. *Percy Twizzleton*, a barrister; and the amusing manner in which he tries to bring about a separation, getting up false grounds for the suit, addressing his intended witnesses, and every minute throwing in some absurd scrap of legal reference, kept the audience in roars of laughter. Mrs. Wigan, as the wife (*Mrs. Alfred Howard*), was equally effective. The aggravating nonchalance of a woman anxious to annoy was excellently assumed. [Mr. F.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the best place in his own hired number of square feet. Painters are curious judges of their own merits.

The more prominent members of the committee are Messrs. R. S. Lauder, Oliver, Niemann, M'ian, Peel, Duke, Middleton, A. and E. Corbould, and G. A. Williams.

Mr. Corbould exhibits the largest, and, in point of manual dexterity and colour, the finest work in the Gallery. This is No. 203. It is the subject he last year exhibited in Westminster Hall, under the auspices of the Committee for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts—"A Yorkist Minstrel Publishing the News of the Defeat of the Lancastrians at Terton Field;" in those days printings presses were unknown. A greater breadth of chiaroscuro is wanted to clear up the ground plan of this picture, but its general ability and power are unmissable.

No. 218 is from the pencil of the same painter, and is reduced from his cartoon of the "Spirit of Chivalry," exhibited in 1844 or 1845, at Westminster Hall. It is a single figure of a mounted knight in armour, and is a good and very careful study.

404 is the best picture Mr. R. S. Lauder exhibits. He calls it "Amina on the Raft." Its most conspicuous merit is its originality, and the fine and poetic colour of the sky. Nothing can be simpler and less obtrusive than the general character of this composition.

No. 82 is the "Scene from the Gentle Shepherd" last year hung at the Academy by Mr. Dukes. It has undergone a good deal of re-painting, and is greatly improved. It is, colour and manner, a very charming painting.

78, "The Temptation of St. Anthony," by the same painter, though careful and judicious, is scarcely so complete a picture.

89, "A Scene from the Novel of 'Woodstock,'" is painted well by J. G. Middleton, but wants vitality. The attitude of the man bearing the child on his shoulder is good, and more living than the rest of the picture.

88 is a large "Portrait of Viscount Nevill," also by Mr. Middleton. It is of the usual average interest of full-length portraits.

Mr. Peel's landscapes are, with one or two exceptions, very unpretending and very excellent. Some peculiarity of manner is visible, more especially in the touch, but not sufficiently so to subject them to the reproach of oddity.

130, "Richmond in Yorkshire," is his largest painting. The distance is very aerial, and exquisitely modest in point of colour; the touch throughout clear and firm, although perhaps a little too formal in the larger foliage to the left of the picture. Greater vigour might also have been beneficial in the foreground.

90, "Highland Cearnich Defending a Pass," is painted by R. R. M'In. He displays considerable vigour of intention, some careful and almost good drawing, and one or two solid and fine passages of colour.

91, "The Whiskey Still," by the same artist, is a capital picture of Highland life, and landscape in about equal proportions.

122, "The Little Sick Scholar," by Mr. M'In, is a charming bit of sentiment.

96, "The Belated Peasant," by David Scott, is a Fuseli-esque piece of tone and composition, which rather arrests than detained the eye.

309, "Peter the Hermit Preaching the Crusade," sins upon the score of colour, which is heated and unpleasant; but gives promise that the painter may do more.

326, "The Virgin Mary," by Mrs. Robertson, would have been a clever canvas but for its subject. This lady paints well; but wants vigour and *aplomb* to deal with the sacred in Art, even if she possessed a sufficiently thoughtful elevation of style.

18, when examined closely, shows a firm and easy hand, great crispness of colour, and a fine capacity for detail. It is by Mr. Oliver.

31, by the same painter, is brilliantly and cleverly painted.

73 is a very clever animal painting, called "The Trespassers," by A. Corbould. The background is especially bold, and fine in colour, bating one annoying bit of yellow to the left of the canvas.

399 comes from the studio of the same artist. It is modestly called the "Portrait of a Gentleman," and is the cleverest of the small pictures in the Gallery.

Niemann's best landscape is 429, "The Thames near Maidenhead." It is skilfully composed, and the manner and colour are alike fine. The distance is distinguished by his usual aerial and filmy beauty. It is a capital work of landscape art.

13, "Norwich, a Study from Nature," shows him in the pursuit of singularity in effect. The sky is undeniably original and powerful, and the distance admirably painted; but a scarcely similar excellence is observable in the foliage to the right of the road.

435 is a very careful and finely-painted subject, by J. E. Lauder, called "Toilet," with a look of portraiture about it.

In addition to these pictures there are some careful little specimens of Kuld; some too chalky canvases by Bass; some good colour by Pasmore and A. W. Williams; a very charming little flower painting, by Robie (61); a very clear and daylight piece of "Female Costume," called "Sunday Morning," by T. F. Dicksee, painted solidly and firmly; some good sculpture, by Mr. Earle; which will well repay the time devoted to their examination.

As a whole, the exhibition is a promising one as regards the future of the Institution, which possesses, in addition to its other merits, the great one in the eyes of a large proportion of the public, that of gratuitous admission to its gallery.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

THE apparent calm which Paris at this moment enjoys permits it to resume its animated physiognomy: the several visages bear still an expression of grief, but the promeneuses venture at certain hours of the day to walk on the Boulevards, visit the camps *établis*, and display their graceful *toilettes* at the Jardin d'Hiver. The *toilettes* during the warm weather are excessively light, and the dresses the most generally worn are *robes peignoirs* (dress-ing-gowns) of Jacotot or Scotch cambric, figured on a white ground. These *peignoirs* have large capes to match, which are trimmed like the gown. The simplest trimmings are the prettiest; they consist usually of little flounces, an inch and a half broad, goffered. They make the interior of the *peignoirs* of very fine white cambric muslin, trimmed with two rows of flounces, embroidered and open-worked. It has a blouse bodice drawn in at the waist by a string case. With this new and light attire coarse straw-bonnets are worn, trimmed with rosettes of silk or other material. This kind of ornament, extremely simple, is very fashionable. At home, a *peignoir* of Indian muslin is often worn, over a transparent slip. For going out en *niglise*, Nankin dresses, with tight bodices, with white braid, and white muslin embroidered capes, are worn. Square muslin shawls, with a richly-embroidered border and elaborate corners, are also a novelty of elegant simplicity.

For demi-toilettes may be seen a number of dresses in Indian foulard, French blue, or chestnut-colour, with large white spots, or some Persian design. Or, Nankin dresses braided with green or *cérise*; the skirts very full and tucked, short enough to let you perceive a little *short à guêtres*; the bodice tight, very high, with a little band to sustain the collar; the sleeves half full, buttoned at the wrist, terminated by *paremens fendus*, from under which escape large plaited cuffs.

For toilette *niglise*, pelisses & revers or en *châle* are much worn, with sleeves very open at the wrist, and under-sleeves. A great many *bâties*, figured with large flowers, green and white on a French blue ground, are also worn.

On plain poplins we have remarked narrow ribbon velvet used, in patterns similar to braiding. Lace flounces are sometimes surmounted with several rows of velvet.

Among other Parisian novelties we have seen a dress of bright green silk, ornamented with *montants* of ribbon the same colour, terminated on each side by narrow black lace. Another, in Scotch poplin, was trimmed up the front with wide ribbon, from the bodice to the bottom of the skirt. To this ribbon was attached a row of little steel buckles, very narrow, and placed half an inch apart.

We have also observed delightful *toilettes* worn by two *merveilleuses*. The first was composed of a silk dress with thousands of stripes, white and *rose de Chine*, ornamented with little buttons of white pearl, with cape like it, trimmed with frills pinked; a rice straw bonnet, trimmed with a *touffe d'iris roses*. The other was silk, with a thousand stripes, white and dove-colour, with an over-skirt *etamine* in the same material, trimmed with black lace; a tulie bonnet, made in puffs, ornamented with *cinéraires* (bundles of fruit or flowers). These two novel *toilettes* are distinguished favour.

The accompanying Engraving displays them perfectly. The *toilette* of the lady placed on the left consists of an Indian muslin dress, with two flounces headed with puffs, over a white silk slip; and a white taffeta mantle trimmed with a deep ruff of muslin, festooned à *crête de coq*: the bonnet of white erape in puffs. On the left is seated a lady with a light nut-brown silk dress; the front is ornamented with Polish *brabantouche bouillonnes*, the whole length: a Tuscan bonnet of a small shape and dome crown, a silk curtain trimmed with straw; to ornament it, two rows of straw placed flat on two pieces of silk, the edges of which project, and a rosette, whence escape two long white feathers curled. A white China crepe shawl; *guetsnut*-brown colour. The lady in the background has on a peach-coloured silk dress, low à la *Raphael*, and short sleeves. The bodice is much improved by a *ruché à la violette* on the front; a rucker of thin muslin is placed inside the dress, and it reaches the throat; and muslin sleeves in puffs descend to the wrist. The cap en *Angleterre glaneuse* style, with light decorations of lace and pink rosettes at the back. The gentleman at the back is in a visiting costume. The coat nearly meets; and though it has two rows of buttons, it ought never to be closed or crossed: they scarcely join the two sides with the help of an elegant tie. For visiting they wear a *gilet droit* and a *pantalon habile*, that is to say, half-tight. As we have mentioned gentlemen's visiting toilettes, we may describe those for the promenade. Thus, a summer *palefîte*, a waistcoat à châle, rather tight trousers, and a hat à la *Franklin*, form their toilette—equally suitable for town or country. As for *mise de fantaisie* for the country, adopted by certain élégants, it consists of a coat este, a waistcoat à châle, striped trousers, and a cap. At the first glance this dress appears slovenly; but, worn by a man of taste, it becomes tolerable in the country or in a garden.

NEW CHURCH AT SOUTH LAMBETH.—On Thursday, the foundation-stone of a new church was laid by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, near Lansdowne-road, South Lambeth. A very large and respectable assemblage witnessed the ceremony. His Royal Highness was accompanied to the ground by the Rev. Evan Nepean, chaplain to the Duchess of Gloucester; and the whole of the clergy of Lambeth were present. At the close of the ceremony "God save the Queen" was sung. The new church will be a good specimen of the early English style, and will accommodate 1200 persons, the majority of the sittings being free.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

REMOVAL OF THE COURT TO OSBORNE.—On Saturday last the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, left Buckingham Palace in a carriage and four, at twenty-five minutes before three o'clock in the afternoon, for her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight, which they reached soon after six o'clock. Four royal carriages and four followed, containing the Royal children and their attendants. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were conducted to their carriage by the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole, the Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Camoys, Viscount Clifden, Sir Edward Bowater, Captain Francis Seymour, and Sir James Clark. The august party was escorted from the Palace to the Nine Elms station by a party of Prince Albert's Own Hussars, and left for Gosport by a special train on the London and South-Western Railway. There was no addition to the Royal dinner party.

Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness took their usual early walk in the grounds at Osborne, and the Royal Children were taken their accustomed airing. Divine service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, at eleven o'clock. There was no addition to the Royal dinner party.

On Monday morning the Queen and Prince Albert took an early walk, accompanied by the Royal Children, who rode and walked in the grounds at Osborne. Lord and Lady Cowley had the honour of an invitation to dinner.

Tuesday, the unfavourable state of the weather prevented her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert from taking their usual early walk, and the Royal children from taking their accustomed walks and rides in the pleasure-gounds of Osborne.

Wednesday her Majesty and the Prince walked in the grounds of Osborne, accompanied by the Royal children. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Caroline Murray and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, arrived at Osborne in the afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, left Clarence House, St. James's, at nine o'clock in the morning, for her residence, Frogmore House, near Windsor.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Apprehensions regarding the sufficiency of the approaching harvest, added to the appearance of disease in the potatos, have considerably influenced the Money Market during the week. It is understood that the Bank of England has been selling Exchequer Bills for some days past, and several leading banking firms have also realised; while the discount houses now limit business to short-dated paper. Such a sudden change in financial policy is a striking indication of an anticipated scarcity of money, resulting from the necessity of purchasing foreign corn. The troubled state of the Continent renders an exchange, in the shape of foreign trade, highly improbable; and paying for it in gold, instead of goods, limits our circulating medium, rendering money scarce. Preparations for such a contingency being so generally adopted in quarters usually the best informed, inspires a belief that the harvest, under the most favourable circumstances, may prove scarcely an average. Such a prospect, in the present absence of employment at home, and the universal cessation of trade abroad, cannot be regarded without the most intense alarm. At present, however, it may be reasonably hoped that the dread of such a probability has created more than usual caution. In that case the measures adopted by the monied interest can only be regarded as prudent preparations, and not the result of any knowledge that a deficiency in the crop is certain.

Inaction was the principal characteristic of Monday's market. A general inclination to avoid business until the arrival of accounts from Ireland, descriptive of the feelings with which the suspension of the Habemus Corpus Act was received prevailed. Consols opened at 86½, advanced to 87½, and closed at 87½ for Money, and 87½ to 4 for Time. But on Tuesday a decline of 1½ per cent. was registered. The unfavourable state of the weather for the harvest, the probability of the interference of France in Italy, and the anxiety regarding Irish affairs, agitated the market during the day. At opening the market was heavy, at 86½, gradually declining to 86½ to 4, afterwards improving to 86½, when, just previously to the close of business, a sudden fall to 85½ occurred. A partial recovery succeeded on Wednesday, Consols opening at 85½ to 86, and advancing progressively to 86½ for the Account. This price, however, soon declined, and 86½ was the last quotation. Thursday's market displayed some buoyancy; at opening, Consols quoting 86½ to 4 for August, and gradually advancing to 86½. Upon the receipt of the Irish intelligence, a fall of one per cent. immediately occurred; but doubts being entertained of its correctness (at least to the full extent), prices rallied, and 86½ was the last quotation. Exchequer Bills have gradually declined, and on Thursday suddenly fell 9s., upon a large sale made by the gentleman who usually acts for the Bank of England. India Bonds have not materially varied. The market at closing was heavy, at the following rates:—Bank Stock, 196; Reduced, 85½; Consols, 85½; New 3½ per Cent. Annuites, 86½; Long Annuites (to expire Jan., 1860), 8 11-16ths; Ditto, 50 years (1860), 16½; India Stock, 240; India Bonds, —; Ditto under £1000, 27 pr.; Consols for Account, 85½; Exchequer Bills £1000, June, 28 pr.; £1000, March, 34 pr.; £500, June, 24 pr.; Small, June, 24 pr.

There has been a very limited business transacted in Foreign Securities, and generally at a decline. Dutch Stock has not maintained the value of the preceding week, but Mexican has been more in demand, although not sufficient to create any advance in prices. Thursday's news caused a general reaction, and no change of importance afterwards occurred, as the closing prices will display:—Brazilian Bonds, Small, 70; Mexican, Account, 17½; Russian Bonds, 99½; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 11½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 68; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 44½; Ditto Four per Cent. Certificates, 70.

The events of the week have operated unfavourably on the Share Market, as the following prices will best exemplify:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 23 x 1½.; Bristol and Exeter, 54½; Caledonian, 26½; Eastern Counties, 14½; Ditto, Five per Cent., 52; East Lincolnshire, 22; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 38; Great Northern, 6; Great Western, 37; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 18½; Ditto, Fifths, 18½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 71; Ditto, Fifths, 7½; Ditto, New Guia, Six per Cent., 3; Ditto (Preston and Wyre), 33; Leeds and Thirsk, 23; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 31; Do., Consols, Eightths, 20½; Do., New £5 Guia, Six per Cent., 2½; Lond. and N.-West., 126; Do., New, 8; Lond. and S.-Western, 47½; Midland, 102; Ditto, £50 Shares, 13½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Oxford, 24; Seven Day and other Bills, 2, 11½, 12½; Ditto, Great Thirds, 5½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 32; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 30½; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 17½; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 11½; Ditto, Great Northern and Eastern Preference, 8½; York and North Midland, 67; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 31; Boulogne and Amiens, 6½; Sambre and Meuse, and 2½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The market opened yesterday with a fractional improvement upon the closing prices of the preceding day. Consols scarcely varied after the first quotation, until the appearance of the second edition of the morning papers, when prices declined. Consols closing at 85½ for Money and Time. The Foreign Market was heavy, and the Sharemarket was little attended to: neither varied materially.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat on sale to-day was limited nevertheless the demand for that article owing to the favourable change in the weather—was in a sluggish state, at first. Wednesday's advance in the quotations. The imports of foreign wheat did not assist this work. Selected samples moved off steadily, at full prices. In the middling and inferior kinds exceedingly little business was transacted. Bonded parcels were neglected. We were scarcely supplied with barley. Most descriptions were in sale, but we have no desire to notice in value. Very little malt was on show. Parcels on the spot, and for forward delivery, were a slow inquiry, at late rates. The best parcels of oats were quite as dear. Otherwise the oat trade was dull. Beans, peas, Indian corn and flour as last.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3850; barley, 40; oats, 2380. Irish: oats, 5030. Foreign: wheat, 3770; barley, 2400; oats, 1280 quarters. Flour, 2250 sacks. Malt, 1230 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 47 to 53; ditto, white, 50 to 55; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 47 to 52; ditto, white, 49 to 55; rye, 31 to 33; grinding barley, 26 to 29; distilling ditto, 26 to 29; malting ditto, 30 to 33; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 55 to 68; brown ditto, 48 to 53; Kingston and Ware, 57 to 59½; Chevalier, 59 to 60½; Yorkshire, 45 to 50; white, 16½ to 20½; tick beans, new, 32 to 34½; ditto, old, — to —; grey pea, 35 to 36½; maple, 33 to 36½; white, 34 to 36½; boilers, 36 to 38½; per quarter. Town-meadow flour, 4½ to 5½; wheats, 35 to 38½; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35½ to 38½; per 250 lbs.—**Foreign.**—Dutch red wheat, — to —; white, — to —; barley, — to —; oats, — to —; beans, — to —; peas, — to —; per quarter. Flour, American, 22 to 28 per 100 lbs; Baltic, 26 to 30 per cwt.

The Seed Market.—Very little business continues to be transacted in this market. In prices, however, we have no change to notice.

Linenseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42 to 46s; Hempseed, 45s to 48s per quarter; Flanders, 16s to 20s per cwt. Brown Mustard, 8s to 10s; white, ditto, 6s to 9s Do. Tares, 3s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, £3 to £6 per ten of quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 11½ lbs to £1 10s to £2 10s; ditto, foreign, 28s to £9 to £10 per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 to £6 10s per ton. Canary 73s to 78s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, — to —; extra, — to —; white, — to —; grey, — to —; extra, up to —. Foreign, red, — to —; extra, — to —; white, — to —; extra, — to —; extra, — to — per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household do, 5d to 6d; per lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 11d; barley

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—ROBERT HOUDIN—Last Week but One.—The surprising and interesting Performances of ROBERT HOUDIN continuing to excite Wonder, Astonishment, and the most enthusiastic Admiration, he will have the honour of repeating his FANTASTIQUES (as presented before the Queen and the Royal Family) at the St. James's Theatre on Tuesday Evening, August 1; Wednesday Morning, August 2; Thursday Evening, August 3; and Saturday Evening, August 5.—Doors open at Eight o'clock. The Day Performance commences at Half-past Two. Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

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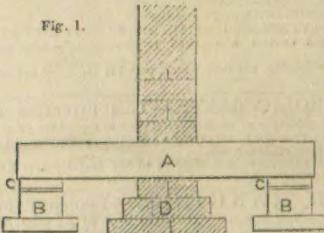
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A series of holes, 6 in. square and 3 ft. apart, were first cut through the back-end wall, near the ground; through these holes were inserted timbers (A, Fig. 1), about 6 inches square and 4 or 5 feet long, resting on blocks (B B); between these blocks and the timbers were inserted a pair of folding wedges (C C). These being set up tight, part of the foundation (D) was taken away, and in its place a timber (E) was laid, with folding wedges (F) between it and the remains of the foundation. Holes were then cut

in the side walls, opposite the chimney II (Fig. 3), to admit the timbers I I.

After these had been placed, the front end was supported in the same manner as the back (E, Fig. 2). These four timbers being blocked up under the two ends and chimney, holes were cut along the sides (K K), between the cross timbers, the same as over E, Fig. 2; and supported as A, Fig. 1. The side foundations were then removed, and the timbers M (Fig. 4), with a joint of mortar to bed the brickwork upon, were inserted under the cross timbers (I I) and end timbers E J, Fig. 3), and, with the timber L, carried the entire weight of the building.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

Fig. 16.

Fig. 17.

Fig. 18.

Fig. 19.

Fig. 20.

Fig. 21.

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Fig. 27.

Fig. 28.

Fig. 29.

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Fig. 31.

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Fig. 40.

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Fig. 43.

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Fig. 50.

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Fig. 56.

Fig. 57.

Fig. 58.

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Fig. 60.

Fig. 61.

Fig. 62.

Fig. 63.

Fig. 64.

Fig. 65.

Fig. 66.

Fig. 67.

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Fig. 74.

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Fig. 76.

Fig. 77.

Fig. 78.

Fig. 79.

Fig. 80.

Fig. 81.

Fig. 82.

Fig. 83.

Fig. 84.

Fig. 85.

Fig. 86.

Fig. 87.

Fig. 88.

Fig. 89.

Fig. 90.

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